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PRAGUE COMMENTATOR ON RESULTS OF MBFR TALKS' 15TH ROUND

LD222222Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] The 15th round of the talks on the reduction of the number of armed forces and arms in central Europe ended in Vienna this week. In the following commentary written by editor Antonin Kostka we comment on its results.

It was, thanks to the new initiative of the socialist countries, one of the most auspicious rounds of the talks that have now been going on for the last 5 years. The new proposals submitted by the socialist countries on 8 June went so far in meeting the original demands of the Western participants that there was no other option but to acknowledge the fact that the prerequisites for a mutually acceptable compromise are, on the whole, realistic. The number of questions on which understanding has been reached has thus been considerably increased.

For instance, all states came to agree at the end of the 15th round that it is necessary to reduce the number of troops to the same level, that is, to 700,000 ground and 200,00 other types of troops, applicable to both sides, with the corresponding quantities of arms. This would push the correlation of forces to a lower and thereby less dangerous level. The important thing here is the fact that it was agreed that the Soviet Union and the United States are to be the first to reduce their troops in central Europe and that both these participants will at the same time more markedly reduce certain kinds of arms; the Soviet Union, for instance, the number of its tanks.

The encouraging results of the 15th round were, however, devalued considerably by the statement made at the closing session before the summer recess on behalf of the 12 NATO member-countries by the Dutch delegate. In effect, the statement adopted, among other things, an argument which had been repeated again and again for several weeks in anticommunist propaganda and which claimed that the socialist countries have a higher number of troops than they have admitted. The agreed ceiling for the armed forces would, therefore, according to the West, presuppose a greater reduction by the socialist countries.

This is merely a differently interpreted old and unacceptable demand by the West for an asymmetric reduction which would secure for it a strategic preponderence. To revive this stand, which has been regarded as outdated for a long time, means to attempt to drive the talks to an impasse. Conscious of the untenability of their unjustifiable argument about the so-called concealed quotas [kontingent], the new Western statement came up with another viewpoint which may complicate the talks. This viewpoint rejects the principle of national ceilings for armed forces being advocated by the socialist countries because they want the reductions in central Europe to have a permanent character not to be compensated by an increase in armed forces in other areas. At the same time, the opposing Western notion does not even exclude the possibility that on account of one country, for instance the American quota [kontingent] in central Europe, another state, for instance the FRG or Holland, could increase their armed forces. Under these preconditions, each agreement on the reduction of armed forces would have only a very relative practical significance.

The unconstructive elements which the latest NATO statement brings into the Vienna talks mean that despite the considerable progress made during the 15th round that has just ended, a long and complicated effort will be awaiting the participants in their search for a way out, after their return from a 2-month recess. The degree of willingness by the West to finally acceed to a concrete reduction in the number of armed forces and arms apparently still not sufficient to reach a final agreement, despite the fact that the socialist countries have come more than halfway toward the position of their partners in the talks.

BCP CC PLENUM ELECTS NEW SECRETARIES, RELIEVES PRUMOV

AU211904Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA)--An extended plenary session of the Central Committee of the BCP was held on July 20 and 21 here. Besides the members and candidate-members of the party's Central Committee, the plenum was also attended by the members of the Bureau of the Central Control-Auditing BCP Commission, members of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, first secretaries of county party committees, department chiefs in the CC of the BCP and ministers, who are not members of the Central Committee of the party, rectors of higher educational establishments and directors of research and designing institutes, directors general of state economic and scientific-production organizations, etc.

Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP read a report entitled "On Accelerating the Development of Some Strategic Trends in the Scientific and Technological Progress in the People's Republic of Bulgaria". Many scientists, ministers, heads of higher educational establishments and of research institutes, economic and party workers took the floor on the problems raised by the report.

The final speech was read by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. The plenum discussed also some organizational questions.

The following were elected secretaries of the CC of the BCP: Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the CC of the BCP, minister, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, member of the CC of the BCP and chief of "Propaganda" Department with the CC of the BCP.

The following were elected members of the CC of the BCP: Mr Yordan Yotov, editor-in-chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO daily and Veselin Nikiforov, minister, president of the Bulgarian National Bank.

The plenum relieved Mr Ivan Prumov, secretary of the CC of the BCP of his duties, because of his assignment to a new post.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON BONN SUMMIT MEETING

AU211710Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Bonn dispatch by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Petur Bochukov: "The Therapy of the Seven"]

[Excerpt] The prescriptions have been put on paper. Now the therapists must try their luck. The prescribed therapy, however, must be applied at the patients' homes. Yet, the results of the past meetings of the seven prove how problematic all this is. This is so, first, because each country interprets its own obligations and those of the other partners as it pleases and acts in conformity with its own interests. Second, the individual concrete measures can only become operational after they have been adopted by the parliaments and this is no simple matter. In the FRG, for instance, there are differences in the views of the ruling social-liberal coalition of social democrats and free democrats concerning the methods of overcoming the stagnation, while, on the other hand, there are also the differing views of the quite powerful opposition. Finally, the fact must be taken into consideration that the situation is always dictated by those who are economically strong. Therefore, irrespective of the joint declarations on unity signed after the Bonn meeting, as one observer put it, one cannot feel that there are only victors and no vanquished.

As proved by practice, the monopolistic state structure of the modern, highly developed capitalist countries that is enclosed within the confines of their national borders, clashes against the structure of international economic, monetary and financial relations in the capitalist world; relations that are to a large degree determined by the multinational companies. This is why, despite all attempts at the Bonn meeting to arrive at concrete compromises, no change can be expected in the existing practice of the seven; a practice according to which, on the one hand, barriers are erected to protest national economies while, on the other hand, national barriers are torn down to allow the free movement of capital and the extraction of profits.

The Bonn meeting showed that the world capitalist leaders, feeling the weakness of their positions in their own countries, are seeking an outcome and guarantees for their own safety, hoping to find them in a joint strategy; hence the expressed readiness to coordinate the international economic policy of capitalism. Yet, the joint declaration of unity can by no means abrogate the objective economic laws which govern the development of the capitalist world, they cannot stop the exacerbation of its general crisis. History and practice are the best evidence to prove this.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS ON HELSINKI CSCE ANNIVERSARY

AU211715Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[BTA report: "Three Years Since the Helsinki Conference"]

[Text] On 18 July a plenary session of the National Committee for European Security and Cooperation was held in Sofia. The session was devoted to the third anniversary of the signing of the concluding act of the Helsinki conference. The session was also attended by Canon Raymond Gore, chairman of the International European Security and Cooperation Committee.

In a statement on this occasion Gero Grozev, National Committee chairman, stressed that the all-European security and cooperation conference was a great success for the progressive and democratic forces in Europe and the world. It marked the first time that so many states of our continent, states of different social systems, embarked on a joint search and found solutions to various problems for which the theory and practice of international relations could not offer adequate solutions.

Bulgarian public opinion hailed the signing of the historical Helsinki document and the Bulgarian public does everything it can to implement the adopted principles and agreements in the sphere of international relations. Helsinki has become a starting point and a sound basis upon which to build the new interstate relations in our continent.

Soon after Helsinki, however, by means of an ill-meaning, distorted and absolutely arbitrary interpretation of certain principles and agreement embodied in the concluding act, a number of Western countries began to exert efforts to detract public attention from the real problems of security and cooperation. A course of inflating military budgets was adopted. This was combined with various foreign-political and propaganda actions which were intended to justify NATO's rearmament. The negative trends that had thus become discernible reached an apex at the Washington session of the North Atlantic bloc, precisely when the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament was being held in New York. The only reasonable alternative at this time, detente, is now undergoing a test. Gero Grozev stressed that European public opinion and all progressive and democratic forces will not allow the cause of Helsinki to be put in jeopardy.

In his statement Canon Raymond Gore touched on some topical problems of European security and cooperation, underscoring the positive role played by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, in implementing the principles and agreements adopted in Helsinki. [paragraph continues]

He also stressed that in 1977 alone more than [illegible], 00 interstate agreements on scientific, technical, economic and cultural cooperation were signed, which can be considered as one more proof of the viability of the concluding act and the inseparability and dialectic unity of its ten principles.

FIAT PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT 21 JULY

AU2116207Y Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[illegible] July 21 (BTA)--"My visit was brief, but long enough to establish the contacts necessary for deals, deals which will help the development of the economy, mostly in the sphere of mechanical engineering", said Fiat's president Mr Giovanni Agnelli today prior to departure.

Mr Agnelli arrived here yesterday in the afternoon, met the deputy prime minister, Mr Andrey Lukanov, talked to the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov and of the mechanical engineering, Mr Toncho Chakurov, as also to representatives of interested business circles. Last night he was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president.

Fiat's joint work with its Bulgarian partners in the spheres of industrial, technological and marketing cooperation, in third countries included, is generally assessed here as conducive to the expansion of overall Bulgaro-Italian cooperation.

Among the progressive forms of that cooperation are joint industrial production, deliveries of complete plants, machines and equipment. Apart from Fiat Bulgaria has general agreements concluded with the following major Italian companies "Mont Edison", "Eni", "Adjind", "Vollani", etc. Brisk contacts are maintained between the experts of the two countries, further possibilities are explored for the expansion and joint production in some of the industrial spheres. Last year here was the president of the "Iri" Italian state economic grouping, Prof Petrilli. This year the president of "Autostar", Dr Pietro Baccanelli and the member of the executive council of Fiat, Niccolo Gioya, too, were on a visit here.

This morning after the meeting with Minister Toncho Chakurov, Mr Agnelli said that they had agreed on preparing a working plan for cooperation in various sectors of mechanical engineering, and on setting up a committee for investigation. This committee composed of technical experts will look into the most important problems and necessities, while their realization will be then transferred into the hands of Bulgaria, Italy or joint committees. Mr Agnelli described this step as a progress in mutual relations.

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU2120247 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following greetings to Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic, the 34th anniversary of Poland's revival, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarians and on our own behalf we send to you and to the fraternal Polish people sincere cordial greetings and best wishes.

The 22d of July will become a [word indistinct] in your country, a symbol of its national and social liberation that has occurred as a result of the heroic struggle of the glorious Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army against the Hitlerite enslavers. In a brief historic period, under the leadership of the PZPR, tested and tempered in class struggles, in close friendship and joint action with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the Polish People's Republic has become a country of flourishing material and spiritual culture which has achieved tremendous successes in all spheres of life.

Today the Polish people are confidently fulfilling the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress on building a developed socialist society in their splendid motherland. Socialist Poland plays a major role in international politics, substantially contributes to strengthening European security and to deepening the process of detente throughout the world.

The Bulgarian communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are genuinely happy that the friendship, comprehensive cooperation and close ties between our parties, states and peoples are constantly expanding and enriching themselves with new meaning. Our cooperation in the Warsaw Pact organization and in the CEMA is a guarantee for the peaceful work and prosperity of our countries, contributes to the strengthening of the socialist community and to the further success of the coordinated foreign political course of the fraternal socialist countries in the name of peace, cooperation and understanding among peoples.

On this day, so festive for your motherland, we express heartfelt wishes to you, dear comrades, and to all Polish working people for further and greater successes in building socialism in the Polish People's Republic and for our common cause--the victory of communism.

ZHIVKOV MEETS KOMSOMOL HAVANA FESTIVAL DELEGATION

AU2120172Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Summary] At the Boyana residence today Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, met a representative group of the Bulgarian youth delegation to the 11th youth festival in Havana. Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was also present.

Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, expressed gratitude to Todor Zhivkov for his letter sent to the Komsomol Central Committee and briefed him on the activities of the young people connected with the upcoming festival.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted the representatives of Bulgarian youth--the delegates to the 11th world festival in Havana. He expressed the belief that they will justify the high confidence given to them and will defend the strength and dignity of our country as well as the ideas and cause of communism. Comrade Zhivkov also spoke on certain issues concerning the domestic and international situation.

FILIPOV-LED PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CUBA

AU2319332Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian party delegation led by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, departed today for Havana. The delegation will take part in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks. Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, is also in the delegation. The delegation also is a honorary guest of the Havana youth festival. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary. Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

CARTER'S EXPORT CONTROL DECISIONS CRITICIZED

LD221001Y Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 22, CETEKA--U.S. President James Carter is now taking steps similar to those taken during the cold war period and which will undoubtedly not increase his sharply declining popularity among the U.S. and world public, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The daily says that the decision of President Carter concerning the control of exports of oil drilling equipment to the Soviet Union and the ban on the export to the Soviet Union of a Sperry-Univac computer are expressions of discrimination and a new aspect in Soviet-U.S. relations.

The Soviet Union has committed no hostile action against the U.S. On the contrary it is President Carter who, with his statements and now with a repressive measure, interferes in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and its jurisdiction. This is a gross violation of the Helsinki final act.

It is an act of discrimination portending nothing good and a symptom of what Czechoslovakia remembers well from the beginning of the cold war when the U.S. refused to supply to Czechoslovakia a rolling mill plant which had already been paid, the daily writes.

The problem of Carter's declining popularity is the President's problem which need not bother Czechoslovakia. However, what is worse is the fact that the representative of the U.S. administration takes hasty measures which are directed against the interests of the relaxation of tension in the world, the daily concludes.

CONTRASTING INTERESTS AT BONN SUMMIT CONSIDERED

AU211707Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[Boris Latta commentary in the column "A Word on the Events": "Everyone Against All and Sundry"]

[Text] The mood prevailing before the opening of the recently concluded summit of the seven main capitalist countries in Bonn could be characterized as pessimism and scepticism. It was already clear that the meeting would not solve the problems with which the capitalist world is tenaciously, but so far unsuccessfully, grappling. And if someone expected the meeting to help find a path to improving the economic situation, he must have been disappointed. The summit's result again confirmed that the capitalist countries' representatives have not found a method of preventing further intensification of the capitalist economy's crises, of the currency chaos, and of growing energy problems, nor of reducing inflation and unemployment in the West. The true face of the capitalist system was shown in full light in Bonn: The problems of sharp competition, protectionist policy and support of supranational monopolies were discussed.

The positions of the individual participating representatives demonstrate that each of them tried to gain the greatest possible advantages for his own country in Bonn. French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, for instance, urged the United States to reduce its crude oil imports. He substantiated his pressure by saying that the fulfillment of this demand is a condition for the capitalist economy's remedy. The American balance of payment deficit and the continuous decline of the dollar exchange rate limits the export of West European industrial products to the United States.

Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda also claimed at the summit that the United States could contribute most to solving the economic problems of the capitalist world and to reducing the deficit in the Japanese trade balance. British Prime Minister James Callaghan, in turn, appealed for a "symmetry of commitments" of the participating countries. British Government circles expect fulfillment of commitments, primarily from the so-called strong countries, above all from Japan and the FRG.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the participants presented a joint declaration about plans and goals for the economic, financial and trade policy which should lead to overcoming the economic crisis in the capitalist countries. This document, however, is nothing more than a compilation of wishes and promises of how to improve the economic situation. It states, among other things, that concern is "especially felt about unemployment, which has been too high for many years and affects the economically weakest sections of the population, bringing high economic and even higher human losses." The participating states are therefore promising an improvement in the same form as at the previous summits in Rambouillet and London--by insuring economic growth. In addition to this, the participating countries promised to take various measures: the FRG, France and Great Britain promised to increase state expenditures; the United States promised to limit crude oil imports; the FRG and Japan promised to increase imports; and the United States and Canada promised to insure the supplies of fission material and so forth.

The participants in the summit had to admit that they did not succeed in fulfilling the goals set by the previous summit in London last year.

At that time, the leading representatives of the "strong seven" saw the way out of the crisis to be the accelerated economic development of the FRG, Japan and the United States, who were expected to be "engines" to pull the remaining capitalist countries out of their decline. But, in truth, they have not achieved even half of the planned rates of growth and the differences among the individual countries have even intensified. During the meeting in Bonn, in fact, everyone was against all and sundry; the members of the Common Market one against the other, the small and economically weaker ones against the stronger FRG and France, the entire Common Market jointly against the United States and Japan, Japan against the United States and vice versa.

Thus, the Bonn summit has again stressed the fundamental discrepancy: Capitalism has achieved such a degree of integration of the capital's power that the individual states are no longer capable of overcoming capitalism's crisis on their own. At the same time, however, they cannot agree on effective joint actions because of the antagonisms and contrasting interests of the national economies.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET POLISH LEADERS ON HOLIDAY

LD211942Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent a telegram of congratulations to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; and to Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The text of the telegram follows:

On the occasion of the state holiday, the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic, we are sending to you, the Central Committee of the PZPR, the government and all fraternal Polish people, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of the CSSR, as well as on our own behalf, comradely greetings and sincere congratulations.

The working people of Czechoslovakia follow with sincere sympathy the creative endeavor and selfless work of the Polish people in the course of realizing the tasks set out by the Seventh PZPR Congress in building socialist society in your country, and appreciate the contribution which the Polish People's Republic is making, as a firm link of the community of socialist countries, toward the common struggle for peace, security and cooperation in the world.

[illegible] gladdened by the successes you have been achieving and congratulate [illegible] wholeheartedly. We appreciate the fact, the telegram goes on to say, that friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries is continually being strengthened and intensified.

The basis of our mutual relations is consistent regard for the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on which also rest our bonds of firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Unity and joint courses of action of the countries of the socialist community is the source of our successes in the common struggle for the cause of socialism, peace and social progress in the world.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity, the telegram goes on to stress, to express our firm conviction that the fraternal ties of friendship and cooperation between our two communist parties, between Czechoslovakia and Poland, will continue to develop successfully for the good of the people of our countries, the cause of peace and progress in the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all people of the Polish People's Republic many further successes along the path of building an advanced socialist society in your country, concludes the congratulatory telegram.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES POLISH, GDR TRADE UNIONISTS

LD211804Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, in Prague today received Tadeusz Pawlak, chairman of the Central Committee of the Polish Chemical Workers Trade Union.

He also met Horst Staudenmierer, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the GDR Health Service Employees Trade Union. During cordial conversations, further possibilities were examined for applying new forms of cooperation between the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Polish and GDR trade unions.

BILAK, FOJTIK ATTEND POLISH ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD211804Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Jan Mitrega, Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a cocktail party in Prague today to mark his country's national day. Those who came to convey their good wishes on this significant Polish people's holiday included Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Deputy Premier Josef Simon; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of the People; Bohuslav Kucera and Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairmen of the CSSR Federal Assembly; and other personalities of our political and public life. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

INDRA CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO CUBA'S BLAS ROCA

LD231805Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram to Blas Roca, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of the people's power, a telegram of congratulations on his 70th birthday.

LENART-LED DELEGATION VISITS CUBAN MODEL FARM

LD231325Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited a stockbreeding farm at (Valle de Picadura), east of Havana, yesterday afternoon. The guests used their visit to this model farm to acquaint themselves with the successes and prospects of development and animal husbandry in Cuba.

The delegation, which includes Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and Michal Chudik, Czechoslovak ambassador to Cuba, will, in the next few days, attend the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the historic attack of Cuban patriots on Moncada barracks in Santiago de Cuba, and events of the 11th world festival of youth and students in Havana.

REVISIONISM'S ROLE IN 1968 EVENTS DISCUSSED

LD191440Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Today's RUDE PRAVO carries an extensive commentary entitled "The Reactionary Role of Revisionism in the Light of the Experience of the CPCZ". It starts by stressing that the historic experience, as well as the present policy of the CPCZ, are the object of a sharp ideological struggle. The latest anti-Czechoslovak campaign is part of a crusade by international reaction against progress, against existing socialism, and against the scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism. It attempts to present the events which occurred in Czechoslovakia in 1968 in a manner that is most advantageous to it, and to present this attempt at counterrevolution as some sort of revival, as a universally valid model of the reform of the socialist states, as a so-called model of socialism with a human face, and as a recipe for the communist and workers parties in the capitalist countries. The bourgeois interpretation of the events in Czechoslovakia in the 1960's as RUDE PRAVO points out, has, over time, taken on various forms in the West. It all depends upon whom it is addressed; within the ranks of the revolutionary and progressive forces, the year 1968 in Czechoslovakia is being presented as an attempt by so-called creative Marxists to establish the most perfect socialism, the only one that is democratic, humane, one allegedly respecting, in a sensitive manner, all national peculiarities, traditions and interests.

But this same bourgeois propaganda simultaneously describes the so-called Czechoslovak events as a chance to restore the pre-Munich democracy of the Masaryk type which, it is claimed, was the brightest example of democracy on the European Continent in the period between the two world wars. [World indistinct] openly admits all that the rightwingers, the social reformist and revisionist circles have been vehemently trying to conceal for many years--namely, that this was an attempt to restore a capitalist system under the cloak of socialist phraseology.

In both the first and the second version, hostile propaganda falsifies the true significance of January 1968 and subsequent events. It coincides in its hate-filled attacks against the internationalist aid offered to the Czechoslovak people in August 1968, against consolidation of socialist principles, against the Leninist path in development of socialism in Czechoslovakia. These attacks are directed both against the Soviet Union.

[illegible] why), RUDE PRAVO stresses, the anti-Czechoslovak campaign is part of a broadly based anti-Sovietism which is the core of anticommunism. Our political and ideological enemies are seeking to prove, with the help of outrageous lies and fabrications that during the past 10 years nothing had substantially changed, nothing has improved or been solved in our country and that, instead, the situation today is even worse. And as far as we did achieve certain successes, according to them, it was necessary today for them with lack of political freedom and with cultural decline. Our enemies are trying to be very clever and are avoiding the true state of affairs; they are afraid of the truth.

The road to socialism, the extensive editorial commentary in RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, the construction and expansion of a socialist society, have been and remain linked with challenging ideological and theoretical problems. The Czechoslovak working class and the communist party have attained their greatest successes when they consistently and creatively applied Marxist-Leninist ideas to the actual conditions of our country and its people. Certain shortcomings and errors, as well as the serious threat to the very foundations of the working class at the end of the 1960's had their source in deviation from and violation of Marxist-Leninist principles. These experiences have been generalized in the "lessons from the crisis-ridden development in the party and society after the 13th Congress of the CPCZ," the truthfulness of which is being increasingly confirmed with the passage of time. It is well known that hostile ideology, against which a struggle is being waged neither consistently, nor in time, is particularly dangerous.

It cannot be said, RUDE PRAVO continues, that opportunism and revisionism met with uncritical response in Czechoslovakia in the 1960's. In both the party and society, justified criticism of inconsistencies and of errors was growing, but it was based on Marxist-Leninist positions and demanded systematic observance of Leninist-socialist principles. As the "lessons" point out, however, Antonin Novotny summarily dismissed all critical voices and did not distinguish between well-meant criticism and rightwing attacks. The rightwing took advantage of this. Further, this disoriented many people, and made it difficult for them to discern, in good time, the antisocialist demogagy and counterrevolutionary dangers.

The degree of development attained by society was, at the same time, being untruthfully and bombastically appraised. The revisionists idealized its moral-political unity and concealed the class character of our society. They did this even at a time when what were evidently antisocialist organizations, such as K-231, KAN, the Council of Restoration Action [a Christian political body] the restoration of rightwing social democracy and others were entering the scene.

The concept of the so-called Czechoslovak specific model of socialism meant refutation of the general laws governing the building of socialism and denial of the historic experience of the socialist states, especially that of the Soviet Union. The revisionists refuted the role of the communist party as an historic subject of a new type. The revisionists attacked the leading role of the communist party in socialist society as a monopoly of power. RUDE PRAVO goes on to say that the revisionists' plan was to transform the communist party into an organization which, by its internal arrangement, would have nothing in common with the Leninist principles of party structure. [paragraph continues]

They refuted democratic centralism as the organizational principle o' the communist party structure, and preached the autonomy of various organizations which, according to their own decision, could accept or reject the policy of the party as a whole.

These revisionist concepts rejected the communist party's active role as the organizer of socialist construction. In connection with rejection of the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the party, a concurrent attempt was being made to revise the meaning and character of all fundamental events in the party's history, RUDE PRAVO stresses, and goes on to recall important landmarks in the history of the CPCZ which had become the special target of revisionist attacks.

The revisionists also falsified the critical character of Marxism-Leninism and its methods. Revisionism is based on the actual problems of social development, but mystifies, interprets and appraises them untruthfully. It foists solutions upon socialist society which are hostile to the interests of the working class and the working people. It underlines the aims and means of social, political activity. Revisionism frequently avoids a comprehensive concept of social problems and concentrates its attention on partial issues. In regard to our conditions, too, the revisionists wrote and said a great deal about the kind of socialism they did not want, yet their own model of socialism remained a very vague vision. This had its tactical reasons. So-called democratic socialism was at the time, an open (?book), in which everyone was able to inscribe demands which corresponded to his own ideas. Therein lay the crux of social demagogy. The right-wingers promised various groups of citizens the fulfillment of various demands, which were at times contradictory, and were made irrespective of existing possibilities.

As RUDE PRAVO points out in its extensive editorial commentary, Czechoslovak revisionism gradually became entwined with, and eventually merged with Masarykism, the official ideology of the former so-called castle wing of the Czech bourgeoisie. In the anti-socialist forces' plans, this heterogeneous elect miscellany had a number of advantages. It was being presented as the ideology of the Czech man-in-the-street, which faithfully reflected his democratic feelings, his matter-of-factness, his hardworking qualities, his sense of eve day working efforts toward improving social conditions. The ideas of the Czech petit bourgeoisie were thus opposed to the genuine struggle of the working people for a socialist transformation of society. Masarykism offered the antisocialist forces a significant opportunity in 1968. In Masaryk's books and in his political activity, there is a strong element of anticommunism. The moment they might have succeeded in restoring Masaryk to a pedestal of authority, it would have been only a question of practical and tactical maneuvering as to how much of his anticommunism would gradually be introduced in the game.

The link between revisionism and Masarykism was the characteristic feature in shaping Czechoslovak rightwing ideology.

Further on, the extensive editorial commentary in RUDE PRAVO answers the question as to why many people at that time were not able to see through the reactionary ideas and plans of the rightwingers. From the beginning of 1968, the course of events moved very rapidly. A justifiable criticism of shortcomings was intertwined with demagogy and a course toward destruction of socialism. In more than one example, even honest people who were loyal to socialism, lent themselves unwittingly as tools to such theses, which in reality served not to remove shortcomings but to systematically dispatch [odstrelit] cadres which were loyal to socialism.

The destruction of socialism was carried out, on the one hand, under attractive slogans and, on the other, in an atmosphere of psychological and moral pressure, which involved the disparagement and persecution of all who did not want to accept without resistance the (?criticism) and policy of the revisionists.

The rightwing employed patriotism, based on vocal emphasis of national slogans, symbols and traditions and on the illusion that the course of national chauvinism leads to so-called cosmopolitanism [svetovost], international recognition and admiration.

The basic role in interpretation of the so-called national Czechoslovak model of socialism was played by anti-Sovietism. The self-denigration of the Soviet Union was also carried out with the help of old bourgeois fictions which were used in the West for many years, were already hackneyed and wornout, and which the so-called progressivists of the Ivan Svitak type introduced in 1968 in our communications media. Anti-Sovietism was to have help in redirecting Czechoslovakia from its alliance and cooperation with the socialist countries to the West, and to capitalist partners.

The common denominator of the attractive sounding slogans were phrases about democracy. In reality, the entire activity of the right was aimed against the interests of the people, against true democracy. The few months of the rightwing elements' monopoly of the communications media and of important political institutions was an example of the cynical manipulation of the thoughts and sentiments of society; slanderous campaigns were organized against conscientious communists and honest people. The letter which 99 Praga factory employees sent to the Soviet Union, expressing their concern about the fate of socialism in our country, was said to have been a dagger plunged into the back of the nation.

On the other hand, a noisy campaign was being implemented which promoted several of the so-called men of January, about whom eulogies were endless. No wonder the demonstration of that kind chose as its standard bearers such types as Sarkovsky, Kriegel and Dubcek. The principle prerequisite was the flexibility of one's stance, the ability to change standpoints, without scruples, as the tactical course of action of the right demanded.

As RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, the disintegration of socialist principles and reality in our country was carried out stage by stage. This, too, was one of the reasons why many people failed to detect the reactionary nature of the right's intentions. From criticism of genuine shortcomings and from the honest seeking of new roads of socialist development, the right pushed toward the restoration of elements of capitalism. The seeking of effective economic reforms can serve as an example, which came about not because of the urgent needs of the national economy and out of the initiative of the party leadership, but instead, gradually became the domain of revisionism and an instrument of destruction of the socialist principles of our economy.

Socialism was to have a loose economic base; socialist relations of production were to have been liquidated and the socialist principle of remuneration in accordance with the amount of work done was to have been gradually eliminated. The basis of social relations was to have once again become bourgeois individualism, the principle of ruthless enrichment of some to the detriment of others and the exploitation of man by man. The so-called new political structure was to have been a course toward liquidation of the power of the working class and working people.

All mistakes and shortcomings of the past years were ascribed to the alleged overly great concentration of management and decisionmaking in the hands of the socialist state. [paragraph continues]

The existing political system was described as having an absolute hierarchy of power, which only allowed a downward flow from above, and excluded the assertion of various interests and needs of groups and individual persons.

The events of 1968, RUDE PRAVO says, confirmed once again that revisionism was the theoretical platform serving not the improvement and perfection of socialism, but its disintegration and a counterrevolutionary practice. Because the imperialist forces realized the class and political purport of this process very well, they extended all possible aid to those who were then protagonists of the so-called socialism with a human face. Hundreds of intelligence officers of NATO and agents of world banks and monopolies came to Czechoslovakia, not to mention the flood of bourgeois journalists. The current national security advisor to the U.S. President lectured in June 1968, at the Institute for International Politics and Economics in Prague, to a close and selected audience about what the right's future tactics ought to be. The bourgeois press, radio and television broadcast interviews with the ideologists and politicians of the Czechoslovak right. Thus, the voices of these so-called communists appeared under large headlines on the front pages of bourgeois newspapers in those countries where any suspicion of sympathies with the communist cause was reason for dismissal from state and public service, and for even worse persecution.

The article in RUDE PRAVO goes on to stress that socialism in Czechoslovakia found itself in mortal danger. Our country, however, was not the only one at stake. International reaction gave us so much attention because it had deeper intentions for us. We were to serve as an instrument for destruction of the unity of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement. Through us, the authority of Marxism-Leninism, as the only possible way of solving the contradictions and problems of the current world, was to have been lessened.

The August 1968 offer of internationalist aid to the Czechoslovak people arrested the further advance of the counterrevolution. It prevented an outright, bloody terrorist phase and created conditions for a political and ideological differentiation in the party and in society, for unification and activization of the Marxist-Leninist forces, for the purge of opportunists, revisionists and passive members from the party, for restoration of Leninist principles in our life.

The internationalist aid, at the same time, was of immense international significance for the cause of democracy, socialism and peace. It was a significant contribution to strengthening the socialist community and, thus, also to international detente and to promoting peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The imperialist forces once again saw that the position of the socialist community can be broken neither by force nor by tricks. It contributed to no small degree to the fact that, after long years of hesitation and protraction, they agreed to negotiations on cooperation and security in Europe. They did not abandon their anticommunist designs, but were forced to make a further concession to the growing strength of the world progressive peace movement. It was proved that socialism and peace support and are dependent upon each other.

In the concluding passage of the extensive commentary, today's RUDE PRAVO stresses that the past 10 years have thoroughly demonstrated the platform and policy of the rightwingers, as well as the line of our communist party. Since the spring of 1969, our successes have been directly commensurate with the gradual reversal of the destructive influence of the rightwing disintegration in individual spheres. The best example is the development of the economy and the rise in the working people's living standards. Our successes are a thorn in the flesh of the enemies of socialism. [paragraph continues]

They refute their allegations that the so-called democratic socialism of a rightwing social democratic and revisionist nature, so to speak, the only possible road for Czechoslovakia, as well as for any other country, if it wishes to bring about prosperity and social justice.

The 10th anniversary of the dramatic events which took place in Czechoslovakia in 1968 is stepping up the nervousness of the class enemies. World opinion is interested in developments in our country and our adversaries are clearly lacking arguments to demonstrate their mendacious thesis, disseminated for many years, that Czechoslovakia is a country of economic stagnation, cultural decline and political apathy of the masses. They are trying to incite slanderous campaigns with the help of renegades, but these methods have a mere ephemeral effect. They want to add weight to their anticommunist fabrications by backing them with the authority of official representatives of certain capitalist states. But this, too, has its limits. Apart from professional anticommunists of the Brzezinski type, many bourgeois political representatives hesitate to participate in base slander campaigns, thus losing authority in progressive circles, and barring the road to peaceful negotiations with the socialist states. In the international ideological and political struggle, the truth about our past and present developments plays an important part. It is therefore important, RUDE PRAVO stresses, to recall the ideological, theoretical and political essence of the revisionist platform. Its main features, intellectual origin and class political role stand out today, more clearly after the passage of time, than in the past.

The 15th CPCZ Congress underlined the fact that the principled struggle against all types of revisionism and opportunism remains a paramount task, especially in the ideological sphere. The CPCZ is aware that passing on its experience gained in the struggle against revisionism is also one of its internationalist duties.

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS ATTEND IRAQI RECEPTION--The reception given by Anwar Abdul Kadir al-Hadithi, Iraqi ambassador to the CSSR, this Monday in Prague, on the occasion of the Iraqi revolution anniversary was attended by Vaclav David, Federal Assembly deputy chairman and chairman of the Chamber of People; Milos Vojta, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other personalities of the CSSR's political and public life, as well as members of the diplomatic corps in Prague. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION--In the last days of July, the construction of the 24-kilometer Malacky-Kuty section of the highway connecting Prague with Bratislava is to be completed, and will be opened to traffic on 1 August. A further 4.5-kilometer highway section of the Kuty-Slovak and Czech border connection is also being opened to traffic. [Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Jul 78 p 3 AU]

CIVIL DEFENSE--Some 4 million citizens will take part in this year's civil defense training in the Czech Socialist Republic. The socialist academy, Svazarm [paramilitary organization], the CSSR Red Cross and the Union of Fire Protection will be involved--just as in the past--in the citizens' training. The topics are differentiated according to the sphere of the citizens' work activity; in 1977, 39 percent participated in the military-political topics and 36 percent were absolved of the professional-technological training. Last year, more than 13,000 lecturers and trainers insured the citizens' civil defense training. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 19 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

CARTER CABLES THANKS TO HONECKER FOR MESSAGE

LD211828Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has sent a telegram to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. It says, inter alia: "I should like to thank you, in the name of the American people, for your friendly message on the occasion of our independence day celebrations. We greatly appreciate your courtesy and your good wishes."

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO FOREIGN OFFICIALS

Egypt's As-Sadat

LD220936Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0335 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, has sent a telegram of congratulations to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

The telegram expresses the hope that relations between the GDR and Egypt will continue to develop and consolidate in the interest of peace and for the benefit of the peoples.

OAU President

AU211730Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Erich Honecker's congratulatory message to Sudanese President Numayri upon his election as OAU president]

[Text] To the president of the Organization of African Unity, His Excellency Maj Gen Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan:

On your election as president of the Organization of African Unity, I cordially congratulate you, and wish you much success in this responsible function in implementing the noble aims outlined in the OAU Charter.

At the same time, I convey to the representatives of the independent states and peoples of the African Continent the most cordial greetings and best wishes for successful implementation of the 15th OAU conference.

The importance of the OAU, whose work is highly valued in the GDR, is particularly conspicuous at the moment, when the movement of the peoples of Africa for national and social liberation has gained tremendously in strength, causing the final elimination of the last remnants of racism and colonialism in the south of the continent to be near. The African peoples demand to determine their development for themselves, in peace and security, and free of outside interference.

The principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, renunciation of interference in internal affairs and respect for the inviolability of borders, as laid down in the OAU Charter and in the OAU summit conferences, constitute the stable foundation for development of goodneighborly relations and trustful cooperation among the African states.

The old colonizers are intensifying their efforts to again enforce their dictates upon the African peoples and to secure new forms of domination. Numerous machinations are designed to break up African unity and to restrict the outstanding role that is being played by the OAU in the liberation and decolonialization of the African countries. The exploitation and oppression of the African peoples and the plundering of their natural resources are to be continued. The OAU, relying on cooperation with all progressive forces in the world, will successfully resist these machinations.

Let me assure you, Your Excellency, that the GDR, loyal to the principles of its socialist foreign policy, will, as it has in the past, stand firmly in future beside the African states and peoples in their just struggle for national and social liberation. The burning demands of the African peoples for the quickest possible elimination of the hotbeds of tension which are fanned by imperialism, for the immediate transfer of power to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their rightful representatives, the patriotic front and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), as well as for the elimination of racism and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, all find unrestricted support in the GDR.

Permit me, Your Excellency, to express my greatest respect for the chiefs of state and government heads participating in the conference, along with best wishes for your personal well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

YAR President

LD211820Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed cordial congratulations to Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih on his election as president of the Yemen Arab Republic.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET POLES ON NATIONAL DAY

LD212040Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the 34th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of congratulations to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; to Prof Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council; and to Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The telegram notes with joy and satisfaction "that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the SED and the PZPR, and between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic are based on the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and that they are deepening constantly, to the advantage of our peoples. The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 27 May 1977, which is already beginning to bear fruit in the lives of both our fraternal peoples, lifted the relations between our socialist neighboring states to a higher level and laid down the main directions for trustful and close cooperation in the long term."

AXEN RECEIVES IRISH CP DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY

LD211810Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Friday, Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, received Jim Stewart, deputy general secretary of the Irish Communist Party, for a friendly meeting. The representatives of both parties had exchanged information and views on the policies of the SED and the Irish Communist Party and on topical international problems and questions of the communist movement. They stressed the necessity of continuing the process of detente and of achieving progress in arms limitation and disarmament, in accordance with the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties, through joint actions by communist and workers parties. Both sides strongly condemned attempts by those imperialist forces which are hostile to detente to revive the cold war spirit and to dangerously exacerbate the international situation through campaigns against socialist states and communist parties and through interfering in the states' internal affairs.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE VISITING PDRY REPRESENTATIVES

Hermann Axen

LD211538Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED condemns the plot by imperialist and reactionary Arab circles, who are working to overthrow constitutional order in the independent and progressive People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], and assures the PDRY's Unified Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] of its sincere solidarity. This was stated Friday by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen in a friendly discussion with UPONF Politburo member 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali and UPONF Central Committee Secretary Salim Salih Muhammad.

'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali reported on the latest political developments in the PDRY in connection with the defeat of an attempted coup by rightwing forces. He underlined the determination of the PDRY people to continue steadfastly along the path of peace, independence and socialist orientation, under UPONF leadership, and in firm friendship with the socialist states. The Arab politician thanked the SED and the GDR people for their consistent and active support.

In the course of the meeting, the guests transmitted a message to SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker from UPONF Central Committee Secretary General 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

Willi Stoph

LD211852Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali and Salim Salih Muhammad were received by GDR Premier Willi Stoph, member of the SED Politburo, on Friday. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and trustful atmosphere, 'Abd al-Wali conveyed cordial greetings from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidential Council and of the PDRY Council of Ministers, and member of the Political Bureau of the Unified Political Organization-National Front, and handed Willy Stoph a personal message. The guests spoke about the endeavors of the PDRY leadership to consistently continue along the road of progress and to settle problems brought about by imperialism and Arab reaction through peaceful talks.

Willi Stoph paid tribute to the constructive policy of the PDRY, which is oriented toward safeguarding peace, and gave assurance that the GDR will continue in future to deepen its fraternal friendship with the PDRY and to further develop trustful cooperation in all spheres.

LEADERS ATTEND POLISH ENVOY'S BERLIN RECEPTION

LD211722Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Jerzy Gawrysiak, Polish ambassador to the GDR, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on Friday on the occasion of the Polish national day. Among those present were Gerhard Gruenberg and Paul Verner, members of the SED Politburo; Dr Manfred Gerlach; Ernst Goldenbaum; Gerald Goetting and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann; Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and other public figures, including Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, and the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

On the same occasion, Ambassador Jerzy Gawrysiak laid wreaths at the memorial to Polish soldiers and German antifascists in Berlin-Friedrichshain and at the monument to fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow. Taking part in the ceremony were Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the gdr, other diplomats of the two embassies and leading staff members of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

MUECKENBERGER'S TALKS CONTINUE IN MOSCOW 21 JULY

LD212212Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1850 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A friendly meeting took place this afternoon between activists of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society and Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society [DSF] in the Moscow house of friendship and societies. Sergey Lapin, chairman of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society, paid tribute in his speech to the indestructible friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR. The speaker underlined that "our strength lies in our joint struggle for communist construction, and for peace and security throughout the world."

In his reply, Erich Mueckenberger said that the 11th DSF Congress, which was held recently, had manifested a declaration of 5.5 million members in favor of unlimited friendship and all-round fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union. The GDR's 30 years had been years of selfless, fraternal help and support, which the DPSU and the peoples of the Soviet Union had given the GDR. Therefore, the GDR considers it its duty to work for the true representation of history and for deepening socialist awareness, primarily among the young generation.

VERNER MEETS DELEGATES BOUND FOR HAVANA FESTIVAL

LD222050Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The 750 delegates of the Free German Youth [FDJ] who are to attend the 11th world festival games in Havana, met for a farewell ceremony at the "Wilhelm Pieck" youth college at Lake Bogen near Berlin. The festival delegation of the GDR consists of young workers, cooperative farmers, engineers and scientists, pupils, students and apprentices, young artists and a group of young sportsmen and members of the GDR Armed Forces.

In the midst of loud applause from the audience, Paul Verner conveyed to the GDR representatives to the world festival games of youth and students in Havana the most cordial greetings and best wishes of the SED Central Committee and Erich Honecker, its general secretary. "We are certain that you, as delegates of your FDJ collectives, will represent with dignity the young people of our workers and peasant state at the great meeting of international youth on the island of freedom, in socialist Cuba," Verner said.

In his speech, Paul Verner paid tribute to the results of the youth competition movement in preparation for the festival. This was of great importance.

During the first 6 months of this year, the youth had saved 26 million working hours, saved M440 million in the cost of materials and collected 145,000 tons of scrap for recycling. Approximately 2,500 homes had been converted or extended and had been given to primarily young families.

"The members of the FDJ and the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization have heeded well the appeal made by the National Festival Committee of the GDR. Through good achievements at work, study, protection of socialist achievements and through active solidarity, they have contributed to the further blossoming of the GDR and to strengthening the world of socialism, making it still more attractive.

"Anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, which characterize the 11th festival, are deeply rooted in the thoughts and actions of GDR youth," Paul Verner said.

In 6 days' time, 16,000 festival delegates from over 125 countries, representatives of youth from all continents, together with their hosts, will be opening the 11th world festival with ceremonies in Havana. Paul Verner recalled that at the 10th festival, young freedom fighters from Spain, Portugal and Greece had entered the stadium of international youth clandestinely, with masked faces. "Today, there are no longer fascist dictatorships in their countries. Among the delegates to the 10th festival were young fighters against the Portuguese colonial masters from Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. Since then, they have freed their countries of the colonial yoke, and their peoples are walking the path of progressive socialist changes," he cried amidst applause from the audience.

"During the month of August, 1973, we welcomed the heroes of fighting Vietnam, who courageously and determinedly opposed the U.S. aggression and the mercenary armies of the Thieu clique. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese people have won. Today reunited Vietnam is marching ahead in building socialism. At the latest meeting of CEMA, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was accepted as a full member.

"Thanks to the growing power and strength of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the balance of power has changed further in favor of socialism and peace."

In view of the arms race forced by imperialism, one of the most important current tasks is strengthening political detente and supplementing it through military detente, Paul Verner continued.

It is only natural that progressive international youth are combining in powerful action groups to pursue these objectives. "The 11th world festival games in socialist Cuba will highlight the anti-imperialist struggle of democratic international youth and contribute toward strengthening the unity of action in the joint fight for a happy future for the young."

Anti-imperialist solidarity has always united millions of young people everywhere. Today, young communists, socialists, social-democrats, young trade unionists, liberals and the young of various religious views were united in the festival movement. Thus, the festival in Havana will be a forum for the exchange of views and experiences concerning the young's contribution toward the worldwide fight for peace and security.

A letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, reads: "We are very happy to be allowed to represent the youth of our German Democratic Republic in socialist Cuba." Excerpts from the exciting gala program of the GDR delegation gave a foretaste of the eventful days to come in socialist Cuba.

HAGER LEADS PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO CUBA

LD221000Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0606 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana--A GDR party and government delegation led by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, arrived in Havana on 21 July. It was invited by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba to take part in the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the attack on Moncada barracks.

Received by Roca

LD231350Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana--Today in Havana, the GDR part and government delegation headed by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held a cordial meeting with Blas Roca, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of Cuba.

Hager conveyed the personal cordial greetings and contragulations of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the 25th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada barracks.

The two sides exchanged experiences on problems in further development of socialism in the two countries, on the revolutionary world process and further development of bilateral relations. They noted that realization of the resolutions of the latest party congresses of the Cuban Communist Party and the SED is further strengthening relations between the two parties and countries.

WEST BERLINER DETAINED FOR ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSING

AU211536Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 18 July, 1978, a man from Berlin (West) violated the GDR state border on the Havel River. The border violator was not in possession of identity papers. According to his own statement, he is Berlin (West) citizen Eberhard Reichelt.

He was handed over to the responsible GDR organs for verifying his identity and examining the exact circumstances of the border violation.

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS ON CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE

LD211234Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Here is a report by New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar on the U.S. President's press conference last night:

The most important foreign policy subject touched upon by Carter was American-Soviet relations. He began by saying that he does not wish to criticize the Soviet Union for last week's court sentences, but then declared: [Carter--begin recording in English, fading into Hungarian translation] I would like to have better relations with the Soviets. We have continued our discussions with the Soviet Union on SALT and other matters and would like to also expand trade. [end recording]

Next, the President defended his recent decision by which he brought the licensing of exports of oil-drilling installations to the USSR within his own jurisdiction and by which he banned the sale of a computer to TASS. This computer was ordered by the Soviet agency from an American firm for the press center of the 1980 Olympic games.

On the question of whether he agrees with those who have suggested boycotting the Olympics, Carter replied that for his part he sincerely hopes that American sportsmen will be present in Moscow.

The President also said that the opinion of the Western summit in Bonn was unanimous on the need for lifting the arms embargo on Turkey, imposed in connection with Cyprus, because NATO interests demand this.

PAPER CRITICIZES CARTER'S ACTION ON SOVIET-U.S. TRADE

LD230943Y Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI)--"The export freeze imposed by President Carter against the Soviet Union is practically unproductive, indefensible in principle and politically a damaging measure," establishes NEPSZABADSAG in its Saturday issue.

It is indefensible in principle because there is no international legal statute empowering the United States or any other country to decide on domestic affairs of other nations and states. Neither the charter nor the oft-quoted Helsinki final act has annulled the constitution and legal system of a single country. Obviously it did not authorize any country, not even the United States, to regulate others according to its own norms. How can Washington vindicate this right to itself? asks the daily and goes on to state:

"Naturally, the U.S. President like anybody else has the sovereign right to opinion. This, however, does not entitle the United States in any way to other kinds of acts like political blackmail, pressure and retaliation which are always rejected by any country that has the slightest respect for itself. That is why such acts do not lead to designed goals in any way and in the final count they are capable of stirring up mood reminiscent of the worst years of the cold war period.

"The measure is politically damaging because it undermines even the slightest trust without which normal inter-state relations become unimaginable. This applies to Soviet-U.S. cooperation too, though--because of the two states' great international significance--its future is vital also for the survival of our civilization. That is why we should like to hope that in the leadership of the United States a balanced and well-considered deportment appropriate to its responsibility in world politics, will finally have an upper hand over practically unproductive, indefensible in principle and politically damaging extemporization," underlines NEPSZABADSAG.

MTI REPORTS HARRIMAN PRESS CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST

LD212138Y Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI)--Avarell Harriman, former governor of New York State, met newspaper reporters at a press conference Friday in Budapest. In connection with the visit he was paying to Hungary at the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, he appreciated the cordial reception he had been given in this country and emphasized the significance of the talks he had been conducting with Gyorgy Lazar and Janos Kadar. He said he was happy to have come to Hungary at a time when relations between the two countries are gratifyingly improving and both governments are led by the definite intention to go on developing bilateral cooperation.

Assessing the prospects of bilateral contacts between Hungary and the USA, Harriman expressed the view that business circles of America are interested in expanding the trade relations. There have been fruitful negotiations so far and concrete agreements--thanks to the flexibility of Hungarian representatives--will soon reach the stage of materialization. Hungary's own economic structure makes it easy to achieve headway in the field of cooperation. To treble the business volume appears a modest proposition, as greater results than that might be achievable in the coming years. There are good chances for Hungary to increase the exports as the unnatural obstacles of before have ceased to exist. There is room for expansion in the exchange of technologies and of technical results. In this context Harriman referred to the large farm of Babolna as one of the world's highly developed agricultural combines. Great chances for exploitation also suggest themselves in scientific and cultural contacts.

Answering reporters' questions he was touching on a few key issues of international life. Questioned by a Hungarian news agency MTI correspondent, he explained the view that the age of cold-war is unlikely to come back. Today's troubles in international policy are not such as to prevent the conclusion of an armament and armed forces reduction agreement.

He described the "SALT" negotiations as a key issue and appreciated as constructive the proposals that the Soviet Union had proclaimed some time ago about the cut of armed forces. The Soviet Union and the United States are cooperating to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to eliminate the chances of a nuclear war. Commitment by the cause of peace, he said, was the basic feature of America's long-term policy. The West has no intention to attack the East, neither is there such a will on the other side, as proven by the fact that the Soviet Armed Forces are explicitly designed for the aim to defend the peace.

In conclusion Harriman underlines that Hungary is playing a steadily increasing part in international policy and considerably was the contribution it has made to the development of East-West cooperation.

Present at the press conference was also Philip M. Kaiser, the Budapest ambassador of the United States of America.

Harriman Leaves Budapest

LD212140Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 21, (MTI)--Averell Harriman, U.S. statesman, who had paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, departed Friday from Hungary. Those present at Ferihegy Airport to see him off included Frigyes Puja as well as Ambassador Philip M. Kaiser of the USA.

GASPAR CONFERS WITH ITALIAN TU OFFICIAL

LD221940Y Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, had a discussion on Saturday with the delegation of the Italian workers' alliances--CISL--who are staying in Hungary under the leadership of General Secretary Luigi Macario.

At the meeting the leaders of the two trade unions gave mutual information about the activities of their unions, about major tasks lying ahead of their organizations and exchanged views on current issues of the international trade union movement. The talks covered bilateral relations between the three-party alliance of the Italian OGIL--CISL--UIL and the Hungarian trade unions.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BRITAIN END IN BUDAPEST

LD222123Y Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI)--British Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell left Budapest Saturday at the end of his official visit to Hungary from July 20 to 22 at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro.

The two ministers discussed timely issues of Hungarian-British economic relations. They concurred that though the trade turnover between the two countries had dynamically grown in the foregoing years and had crossed the 100 million pound mark for the first time, the volume was lower than the economic possibilities between them. They agreed that there is much scope for its advancement. In order to reach a more balanced trade, a vigorous development of Hungarian export would be desirable in the first place. The sides established that progress can bee seen in the economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Hungarian and British enterprises. Nevertheless, they should be encouraged to take more initiatives.

Trade Secretary Dell has received by Istavan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the Hungarian Planning Commission. They conducted talks about long-term development of economic links between Hungary and Great Britain. The British minister was also received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Edmund Dell also met with Hungarian Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Under Secretary Miklos Gacsi. The deliberations were attended by Richard Parsons, British ambassador to Hungary.

HUSZAR, HAVASI ATTEND POLISH ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD211100Y Budapest MTI in English 1012 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 20, (MTI)--Tadeusz Pietrzak, Budapest ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland, and his wife Thursday gave a reception at their residence to mark the 34th anniversary of Poland's renaissance, the national day of the country.

The ceremony was attended by Istvan Huszar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee; Rezso Trautman, deputy president of the Presidential Council; Jozsef Biro, foreign trade minister; Karoly Polinszky, minister of education; Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister; and by several leading personalities of the Hungarian political, economic, scientific and cultural life. Many of the senior officials of the foreign diplomatic corps accredited in Hungary were also present.

LEADERS CABLE CONGRATULATIONS TO POLISH COUNTERPARTS

LD221114Y Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 21, (MTI)--On occasion of the 34th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, Hungary's leaders Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar sent a greeting telegram, addressed to the leaders of Poland: Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz. A passage reads:

"With appreciation do the people of Hungary regard the magnificent success that the fraternal Polish people, under the guidance of the Polish United Workers Party, have achieved in the construction of a socialist society. They also appreciate the activities that the Polish People's Republic has taken to strengthen the unity of socialist community and the international communist and working-class movement, to solidify a lasting peace and the international security."

"We appreciate the traditional fraternal (?lines) of friendship between the Hungarian and Polish people which received new contents and reached prosperity in the course of our countries' socialist development. The visit our party and government delegation had paid last June to Poland has once more evidenced that relations between our parties and countries are soundly developing, and cooperation is expanding systematically in every sphere of life, according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalistm, in favour of the two nations and of the entire socialist community."

BRIEFS

BUDAPEST PARTY COMMITTEE CONSULTATION--There was a meeting of the Budapest Committee of the MSZMP on Friday. Participants were Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Kalman Abraham; minister of construction and urban development; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, head of the Budapest council, as well as other leading officials. Antal Kovacs, head of the department of industry, agriculture and transportation of the MSZMP Central Committee, also took part in the consultation. They reviewed the status of Budapest investments and designated additional tasks for the fulfillment of plan goals for the Fifth 5-Year Plan. Special attention was paid to construction of high-rise privately owned apartments and certain linked utilities, as well as the progress of important Budapest investments. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jul 78 p 5 WA]

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE

LD211505Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A press conference was held in Washington yesterday by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. It basically touched on two issues: U.S.-Soviet relations and political prisoners in the United States . The President said that the U.S. administration wanted an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union, the conclusion of a SALT agreement and the development of all kinds of relations, including trade relations.

At the same time, the President, as if trying to appease the noisy demands of rightwingers, discussed certain moves in Soviet foreign policy. In regard to the problem of political prisoners in the United States, Carter said he did not agree with the statements by Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. The President thought there were neither thousands nor hundreds of political prisoners in the United States. However, he did not give a full explanation of this matter.

GIEREK ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION ON 23 JULY

LD232308Y Warsaw PAP in English 1733 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow 23 July, PAP--The PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek arrived in the Soviet Union. The Soviet authorities invited Mr Gierek to spend his holiday in this country.

SEJM 21 JULY SESSION HONORS COSMONAUTS, NATIONAL DAY

Jablonski Presents Awards

LD211420Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0740 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Speech by Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski in front of the Sejm Hall in Warsaw at a presentation of state awards to Polish and Russian cosmonauts--live].

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: We have assembled to express recognition for the main heroes of those memorable days in which we felt pride and joy at the fact that a Pole was among the conquerors of space. We thought with gratitude about all those who made his flight possible and--there is of course no reason why we should hide this--about those days during which we were often made aware of the marvelous equipment insuring the full safety of the flight and landing. But this awareness did not dampen our concern for the Soviet-Polish crew of the spaceship, concern which began with the first news of the flight, which was close to all Polish hearts.

Dear Comrade Cosmonauts: During your flight our thoughts and feelings were with you because you were carrying out a part of the eternal dream of man to familiarize himself with the secrets of the universe and to look at our own planet from a different and broader perspective than even the most watchful observation by those of us riveted to theearth by the laws of physics. During your flight, one would come across statements in the press and in private conversations that a compatriot of Copernicus was conducting research in space. We recalled the glorious history of the Krakow Astronomy Center where Copernicus grew up, and the contributions of his master Wojciech Zbruzew, of Marcin Krol, Marcin Belista and Jan Szeweliusz, who was the founder of lunar topography.

We recalled that right up to the present day Polish scientists are trying to force their way into the most mysterious secrets of nature. We did not do this for empty exaltation, because this would not have been of any use to anyone, but because we wanted to become better acquainted with the Polish origin of the name "Research-Cosmonaut", which has become part of your surname, comrade major.

This is why we were even more aware of your presence there, far beyond the sphere of the earth's pull, the fulfillers of the dreams and desires, quests and aspirations of many generations of Poles whose thoughts have reached out to the most distant areas of human knowledge.

This union with tradition and at the same time the close bond with modern Polish science, which on this occasion was able to demonstrate its possibilities in space research, were a source of profound reflections and noble experiences which were all the more profound due to the fact that during your flight, understanding of the great--in every respect--importance of the research carried out during the manned flights was made universal, and all this was united with the realization that this flight was made possible only because we are linked through fraternal relations to the land of the Soviets.

The last decades have enabled not only the citizens of Poland and the Soviet Union, but all outside observers as well to grasp the depth of the friendship of our two states and people, the vastness of the areas of our cooperation and the rich content we put into socialist internationalism. But this last example--the joint space flight--resounded with a loud echo round the whole world, exemplifying, and how eloquently at that, the nature of our relations.

We are grateful to both of the Polish comrades we sent to the Soviet Union to prepare for this space flight. They have lived up to the trust placed in them; both carried out their commitments well.

We also were grateful to all our Soviet friends, the party, the government, scientists and the cosmonauts who accepted the Poles in their company.

We have particularly kind feelings for you, comrade general, not only because you provided excellent leadership in the joint flight--your qualities as a pilot--cosmonaut were, of course, well known to us previously--but also because our hearts were filled with joy when we saw on our television screens the close friendship you developed with Major Hermaszewski, and how well you both expressed the ties linking our people. Thus, we are pleased that you are together with us here today, and that we can directly express our gratitude both to you and to your Polish colleagues.

Let me then proceed to carry out a most pleasant duty. Dear Comrades: At the suggestion of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, in recognition of the outstanding services and for valor and courage and the exemplary execution of the task of the first Polish-Soviet space flight on the scientific-research Salyut-6/Soyuz orbital complex, has awarded to Cosmonaut-Researcher Pilot Maj Miroslaw Hermaszewski and to Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, twice hero of the Soviet Union, Gen Petr Klimuk, the Order of the Grunwald Cross, first class; to Comrade Lt Col Pilot Zenon Jankowski, for services rendered in the preparations of the first joint Polish-Soviet space flight and for the exemplary execution of the task of flight consultant-director at the space flight control center, the Commander's Cross of Polonia Restituta; and in addition, to Major Hermaszewski--the honorary title of Pilot-Cosmonaut of the Polish People's Republic, established yesterday.

Gierek Address

LD211445Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0740 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek at a special gala session of the Sejm in Warsaw--live]

[Text] Citizen-deputies, dear compatriots, esteemed Soviet guests, we are gathered today, on the eve of the Polish national day, at a gala session of the Sejm, to express our pride and joy at the first successful space flight by a Pole. Not so long ago we were all going through the experience of the orbital space scientific research complex, Salyut-6-Soyuz, in which Maj Moroslaw Hermaszewski and his Soviet comrades, Maj Gen Petr Klimuk, Col Vladimir Kovalenko and Engineer Aleksandr Ivanchenkov were participating.

Today Miroslaw Hermaszewski and Petr Klimuk are with us. We welcome you cordially, dear comrade spacemen, on Polish soil, in the capital of our country, Warsaw. [applause] We are all happy about your glorious success in its human and social dimensions. Science and technology, by lifting man into space, have awakened his imagination, enriched his cognitive aspirations, and are bringing increasing benefits to his practical and spiritual life.

May it please the house, 21 years ago a signal from the first Sputnik announced to the world that the Soviet Union had ushered in the era of mastering space. Less than 4 years later, Yuriy Gagarin, a Soviet citizen, was the first man in orbit around the earth. His name will forever shine among the names of those who by their deeds paved the way to the future for all humanity.

In two decades, space research has become one of the main concerns in the development of modern science and technology. In cooperation with Soviet scientists, with the scientists of other socialist countries, within the framework of our joint Intercosmos program, Polish scientists have achieved many valuable successes in space research, particularly in space physics, medicine, meteorology and geology.

The flight of the Polish-Soviet crew in the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital research complex is a new, extremely important stage in this cooperation. The physics, technical and medical experiments, earth and space research, and the program of the flight and equipment prepared by the Soviet and Polish institutes, have contributed to the rich program of the flight.

The results of these experiments will benefit both science and the national economy. Aware of the importance of space research and of the broad perspectives this research opens up, we shall provide the conditions needed for the growing participation of Polish science, commensurate with our country's needs and capacities.

Comrade Major Hermaszewski, you have been given the treasure of the most cordial feelings of millions of Poles; your courage and bravery in the face of the greatest moral and physical demands made by space flight, your exemplary effort on board the space ship and space station, have gained universal appreciation in Poland, the Soviet Union and throughout the world.

You have honorably represented the name of our country and the traditions of Polish servicemen, as you have done throughout your previous service. [applause]

Comrade General Klimuk, in your person the joint Soviet-Polish flight had a magnificent commander. All our people admire you and are sincerely grateful to you. [applause]

Dear comrades, I would like once more to thank you both on behalf of the PZPR, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, on behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish Sejm, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and on behalf of the National Unity Front. [applause] Warm thanks and sincere greetings to Comrades Kovalenko and Ivanchenkov who are continuing their work in orbit. [applause] The Soviet-Polish space flight is a new, noble symbol of the brotherhood of our people. We are deeply grateful to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the Soviet Government, to the scientists, experts and workers, to the whole Soviet people for all they have done to insure that the joint flight ends successfully. I address expressions of great appreciation to Polish scientists and experts who took part in preparing the flight. I sincerely thank Lt Col Zenon Jankowski, who conscientiously prepared himself for a spaceman's job and then performed perfectly his responsible task at the central flight direction center, for his exemplary, soldierly and civic attitude. [applause]

May it please the house, the first space flight by a Pole has given much satisfaction to our people, to the people of Copernicus, people who have made and continue to make a significant contribution to world science and to the humanist values of human civilization. The flight has given satisfaction to millions of common people.

The feelings which are now being experienced by Major Hermaszewski's peasant, war-orphaned family, and the working family of Lt Col Jankowski, are being shared by every Polish family. [applause]

The timely coincidence of the Polish-Soviet space expedition with the 34th anniversary of the Polish Committee of National Liberation [PKWN] July manifesto, is of symbolic eloquence. It brings out the historic dimension of the great economic, scientific-technological and civilization advances of our people, and the high international position of our state. We have achieved this because of socialism, and on the basis of Polish-Soviet friendship. [applause]

People's Poland is heir to the whole patriotic, progressive tradition of our people, to the continuation of all that is wise, democratic, and has served the cause of our people in the past; it is a Poland strong in its economic potential, the justice of its social system, the moral and political unity of our people; a Poland strong in its socialist alliances. The uncertainty of tomorrow has disappeared from the land on the Vistula. The constant danger and lack of durability of our state's existence are a thing of the past.

We are back on the ancient lands of the Piasts, on the Odra, Nysa and on the Baltic. Our people have strengthened their confidence in their own strength and capabilities; their working day is filled with creative, peaceful efforts bearing increasingly rich fruit. [applause] People's Poland gave our people the historic opportunity to solve the most important problems of our national existence. We have taken advantage of those opportunities.

What we hold today, what we are proud of, what decides our present and gives us the certainty of tomorrow, has been created through the persistent, dedicated toil of workers, peasants and the Polish intelligentsia.

Let us, at this festive moment commemorating Poland's participation in mastering space, pay our highest tribute to our heroic people, the creators of all our achievements and values, the steward of our fatherland. [applause]

It is you I address, young Polish men and women. You will cope with every task, with every situation, as long as you always manage to combine our people's traditional courage, dedication, patriotic sense of social obligation, with political wisdom and discipline, with the high qualifications and skills of modern, effective effort.

Today these values are also vital in every undertaking here on earth. Both our cosmonauts, Comrades Hermaszewski and Jankowski, are of the generation which grew up together with People's Poland; they are both communists; both, when young, belonged to the Union of Polish Youth [AMS]. Today is the 30th anniversary of the foundation of this organization which united our young generation in its endeavors to achieve common aims; it guided the young people at the landmarks of socialism, in mass striving for knowledge and qualifications, in dedicated effort for our country.

The ZMS has trained magnificent people, people of ideology and dedication, devoted without reservation to their socialist fatherland. The achievements of the ZMS constitute the precious heritage for our youth movement united with the service of our socialist ideal. [applause]

Today is a great day for the soldiers of the Polish People's army and in particular for Polish Airmen, the worthy successors of the glorious traditions of Polish aviation. The Polish People's Army, which in the fall will celebrate its 35th anniversary, is heir to the battle and progressive traditions of Polish arms. In the Polish serviceman's patriotism and internationalism, in the unbreakable brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army, the ideological heritage of struggles for our and your freedom is most fully embodied. The armed efforts of the Polish People's Army, the efforts of the Polish Army in the Soviet Union and the People's Army at home, resulted in the fact that Polish blood spilled on all World War II battlefields bore the fruit of full victory and gave the Polish people their historic self-fulfillment. The Polish forces' participation in preparing the first Polish-Soviet space flight confirms in the best possible way the contribution they make to our people's peaceful effort, to our scientific and technological progress.

I believe I would be expressing the feelings of all deputies if I conveyed to the commanders of our armed forces, to all servicemen, best congratulations and warm greetings. [applause]

Citizen-Deputies, in recognition of the great role tradition plays in the formation of our community's ideological and moral traditions, vital to the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of our young people, the Politburo of our party has adopted a resolution authorizing the founding in Warsaw of a museum to the Polish people's liberation effort.

We want to establish a permanent exposition which will present to today's generations and also to guests visiting Poland the historic past of our people, the noble traditions of liberation and revolutionary struggles--in a word, those values which decided the fate of Poland, its position and role among other countries.

May it please the house: The first Soviet-Polish space flight is the latest eloquent expression of the ideological unity of the PZPR and the CPSU. It also confirms the historic importance of the fraternal, allied relations linking our states and peoples. The sources of our fraternal bonds go back far into the past; they are linked inseparably with the whole socialist and democratic tradition of the Polish and Russian people. Our unity was forged in the fire of common revolutionary struggles against tsarism and was tempered on the barricades of the Great October. Vladimir Lenin was its warm advocate.

Our peoples' friendship gained another dimension in the decisive years of the war against the Hitlerite invader. The Polish people will never forget the 600,000 sons of the Soviet people who fell on our soil in the struggles for the freedom of our land. We honor their graves; among them was the father of Maj Gen Petr Klimuk, who is here with us today; a private soldier in the guards, Ilya Klimuk died the death of a hero in December 1944 in the Warka-Magnuszewo bridgehead.

The Polish-Soviet alliance provided the basis for our country's rebirth after World War II, and has been for the past 34 years the guarantee of our national security and an important basis for Poland's position in the world. Our history knows no other, equally unfailing alliance; its strength arises from the socialist and internationalist ideological content, from the full unity of the most vital national and social causes of Poland and the Soviet Union. Our national aims and ambitions can be effectively put into practice only by combining our efforts with those of the fraternal socialist countries. This is the main conclusion from all of our history's experiences, and at the same time the behest of our times. It is the inflexible principle of our party and state policy, the principle which has deeply penetrated the minds of our people. [applause]

May it please the house, dear compatriots, our steadfast desire for peace stems from the tragic experiences, from the best traditions of the Polish people, from its contemporary endeavors and from the socialist ideals by which we are guided. Four years ago, from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly, I put forward on Poland's behalf the idea of training our young generations for a life of peace. I pointed out at that time that it is the duty of our generation to do all it can to secure for the young people of the world the conditions needed for peaceful development, and at the same time to teach them the ideals and values corresponding to the need for obtaining the right to live in peace, the right which belongs to every nation and every human being.

States and people have the duty to bring up young generations in the spirit of peace, in the spirit of mutual respect, understanding and friendly cooperation among people, in the spirit of respect for the rights of every people to their freedom, to self-determination in the present and in the future. We must eliminate everywhere from public life and education racial hatred, chauvinism, intolerance, the cult of force and war. To educate communities and particularly young people in the spirit of peace and to promote among them feelings of friendship and respect for the values and achievements of every people, is the duty not only of the government, but also a special mission for scientists, teachers and writers, for all those who shape the attitudes and opinions of the community, and its awareness. [applause]

Citizen-Deputies, Dear Compatriots, in the unified effort of the whole people, we are implementing the extensive social economic program aimed at the welfare of man. We are in the course of modernizing our production potential, we are developing our education, science and technology, we are perfecting our health care; we have undertaken and dealt with many outstanding social problems; we are working to create an up-to-date food sector and to solve the housing problem.

Recently, at the 12th Central Committee plenum, we outlined new tasks in the activization of our native sources of scientific and technological progress, of consolidating in this field our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the whole community of socialist states, and more thorough utilization of the achievements of world science and technology. We have advanced the idea of the great nationwide development of the Vistula and of all of our country's water resources. The resolutions of the plenum have met with a lively response from the world of science, from the Polish intelligentsia and from the whole community.

At the national conference of representatives of workers self-government we have carried out a penetrating analysis of current and long-term economic problems. Together, we have outlined our tasks in the implementation of plan provisions, in enriching market and export production, in improving the effectiveness of management. It is not the first time we have appealed to the Polish working class, to the engineering and technical cadres, and to their commitment and ability to manage economically. I am certain that our working class, that all working people, will, as ever, respond to this appeal by their active attitude, good efforts, and understanding of Poland's interests.

We must more broadly and deeply than ever reach for the qualitative factors in development, dip into our scientific and technological progress, into the strengths and values existing in human attitudes and socialist social relations. It is that which contains the essence of the construction of a developed socialist society.

Dear Compatriots, in a year's time we shall be celebrating the 35th anniversary of our socialist fatherland. Let us do all we can to insure that in every enterprise, at every school and university, in every town and village, this jubilee is greeted with even better results of our national effort, of our common striving for the prosperity of Poland and the Poles.

We are following a correct path. The patriotic unity of our people, party and non-party, the civic coresponsibility for the affairs of our country, is the main foundation of our strength and the guarantee of the success of all our endeavors. This unity, confirmed by dedicated work, is the source of all the achievements of People's Poland. With its support we shall lead our country to new horizons and new triumphs.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI, JAROSZEWICZ ATTEND PRESENTATION CEREMONY

LD211752Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A state insignia presentation ceremony for those who have particularly enriched our country with fresh material goods and spiritual values, has been held in Belweder Palace with the participation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

This lofty ceremony, held on the eve of the July holiday, is an expression of our supreme recognition of those who do not spare their hands and intellects in working for the fatherland, for its prosperity and for the well-being of the whole people.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOYUZ-30 PERSONALITIES

LD211822Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The cosmonauts Miroslaw Hermaszewski and Petr Klimuk, as well as Zenon Jankowski, consultant-director of the Soyuz-30 flight, were received in the hall of columns for a traditional glass of wine at the end of the Sejm gala session. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz made a speech during this meeting.

He said, inter alia, that the Soviet-Polish space flight is felt by our public to be a symbolic and also a substantive comment on our socioeconomic achievements, an emphatic example of internationalist strength and viability, and of fraternal Polish-Soviet cooperation.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY

LD212318Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] To mark the day of Poland's rebirth--the 34th anniversary of the publication of the Polish Committee of National Liberation Manifesto--the Minister of National Defense has issued an order of the day. In accordance with this order, a 24-gun salute will be fired in Warsaw on 22 July.

Attends Award Ceremony

LD220036Y Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 July, PAP--A ceremony of awarding Polish [words indistinct] cosmonauts promotion acts and distinctions of merited military [word indistinct] of the Polish People's Republic was held in Warsaw today. Major Miroslaw Hermaszewski received the rank of Lt Colonel and Lt Colonel Zenon Jankowski became Colonel. In the course of the ceremony, Major General Pyotr Klimuk was awarded the distinction of brotherhood in arms and Lt General Vladimir Shatalov, a medal of brotherhood in arms. The ceremony was attended by Polish Minister of Defence General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS JABLONSKI CZESTOCHOWA ADDRESS

AU211717Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the State Council, at the 19 July conference of the Czestochowa Voivodship self-government aktivs]

[Text] Speaking during the conference, Henryk Jablonski said that during the 34 years of socialist construction in Poland, the people had created an economic base that had become the foundation of the country's comprehensive economic development. The most important present task is to correctly exploit the created possibilities and to insure that this potential is used not only for economic purposes but also for the most complete spiritual development of all our people.

The implementation of a new model man--a creative man who is committed to work for the people and who is comprehensively developed--is not an easy task, Henryk Jablonski said. In order to implement this lofty aim, man himself must wish for this implementation and make efforts to accomplish it. The enormous possibilities enjoyed by the individual along the road to comprehensive development of personality must always go hand in hand with the ambition to fulfill one's own wishes through work for all the people.

This is why we must devote increasing attention to ideological and educational work in developing the attitudes of all the people from the tenderest age. As a form of socialist democracy, citizens' self-government groups are playing a great role in this regard.

SIX MONTH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN REPORTED

LD221926Y Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 July--The main statistical office, GUS, has published a communique on the development of national economy and implementation of national socio-economic plan in the first half of 1978.

The value of Poland's foreign trade has increased by 2.3 percent. The value of Polish exports grew by 0.3 percent. As regards Poland's trade with capitalist countries, which has been carried out in difficult market conditions as state protectionism prevailed, the value of exports grew by 9.7 percent and that of imports went down by 9.6 percent.

As far as Poland's trade with the CMEA member countries is concerned, its value increased by 5.1 percent. Poland's exchange with the CMEA countries, and Soviet Union in particular, is being dynamically developed under contracts on co-production and specialization and thanks to joint investment ventures which are carried out under a comprehensive programme on socialist integration.

Poland's entire socialized industry increased its production by 6.2 percent in comparison with the 1st half of 1977. Its market production grew by 7.6 percent and export production by 11.5 percent. This does not mean that the growing social demand in definite fields has been fully satisfied. This, however, reflects Polish economy's permanent tendency towards liquidating the existing disproportions and gaps. The chance looks ever greater because Poland continues the economic maneuvre which was started in 1977 and which prefers food economy, housing, home market and exports. Its effects have already been noted in a number of fields and in the second half of this year and in 1979 they should appear ever more vividly.

As far as industry is concerned, plans on some basic goods, among them, sea vessels, refrigerators, plastics, synthetic fibre, furniture and wool textile, have not been fulfilled. The lagging in industrial production has been caused by difficulties occurring in the field of energy and deliveries. Production lines of new goods have been opened in electro-engineering, chemical and food industries in particular. Yet, the improvement of goods quality and modernization of production have not taken place in all fields. Investment outlays have been decreased by 1.8 percent. Eleven new plants, which are particularly important for national economy, have been opened, among them: new sections in the Katowice steelworks, the Ozarow cement factory, 2 power blocs 200 megawatts each in the Bybnik power plant, cooling tower in Elk and dairy in Gdansk. As far as the plan on operation of new investment projects goes, it has not been fully implemented either.

As regards agriculture, cattle population grew by 0.6 percent and that of pigs by 8.1 percent. In individual farming a small decrease was noted in cattle population. As for socialized farming, a relatively high rate of increase was maintained in farm animals population. The value of deliveries of agricultural machinery was higher by 8.2 percent. Despite the increase in deliveries, periodical shortages in artificial fertilizers occurred. As for credits granted to rural population, they were higher by 8.5 percent.

The number of Poland's population reached 35 million in June 1979. Twenty million Poles live in towns and 15 million Poles live in the countryside.

The average number of people employed in the socialized economy reached 11,900,000. The average wage in the socialized economy amounted to 4,510 zlotys and increased by 5.3 percent. The value of old age and disabled pensions paid in the first half of this year increased by 24.1 percent reaching the average level of 2,186 zlotys.

The number of doctors per each 10,000 of Poland's population reached 17.8 as regards physicians and 4.8 percent as regards dentists.

MORE ON VISIT OF FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS

Ceausescu Hosts Luncheon

AU231845Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 23 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a luncheon for Comrade Georges Marchais and his wife Liliane Marchais, who are on vacation in our country. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, Constantin Dascalescu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Pana, Cumitru Popescu, Teodor Coman, Nicolae Giosan, Ioan Ursu, Richard Winter and Vasile Musat. Also present were Comrades Guy Besse, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo, and Jacqueline Gelly, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Union of French Women.

During the luncheon, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais exchanged toasts to the success of the two parties' struggle for the cause of socialism, social progress and peace throughout the world, for the continuous strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the PCF, and for the traditional good relations between the Romanian and French peoples. The luncheon passed in an atmosphere of warm and comradely cordiality.

Talks Conclude

AU241010Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/7/1978--The talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, now holidaying in Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P., concluded in Neptun resort.

In a sincere atmosphere of warm friendship and reciprocal esteem, that characterizes the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the French Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais informed one another about the situation in the two countries and about the activity of the respective parties.

The general secretaries of the two parties highly assessed the relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the French Communist Party and reaffirmed the wish to further develop collaboration and solidarity between the two parties.

The two sides stressed their willingness to contribute to the intensification and diversification of collaboration between Romanian and France in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains, in the interest of the Romanian and French peoples, of strengthening friendship between them, in the interest of peace.

A wid exchange of views was effected on the international situation and some problems concerning the international communist and working-class movement.

The general secretaries of the two parties highlighted the significance of the positive changes occurring in the world following the every stronger assertion of the peoples will to self-dependently decide their destinies, to put an end to the imperialist policy of domination and dictat, to develop in a world of peace and collaboration.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais highlighted the growing role of the communist and workers' parties, of the revolutionary forces in the struggle for the promotion of a new policy internationally. The two parties declared for the continuous strengthening of solidarity between the communist and workers' parties in the struggle for defending the interests of the working people, for democracy, peace and socialism and reaffirmed the importance of founding the relations among parties on fully equal rights, respect for the principles of independence, non-interference in internal affairs, for the right of each party to establish self-dependently its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with the historical, economic and social particularities in the respective country.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais considered that the fundamental interests of the working people make necessary a broad cooperation among the communist, socialist parties, other working-class and democratic organizations, among all progressive forces in the struggle for democratic and social transformations, for international peace and collaboration.

MORE ON ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Burtica, Andrei

AU211458Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes, minister of foreign relations and worship of the Republic of Argentina, who is paying an official visit to our country. During the talk the sides pointed with satisfaction to the upward course of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Argentina and examined new and concrete ways and means of intensifying trade exchanges and economic cooperation in fields of mutual interest.

Talks were held between Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei and Argentine Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes. On this occasion the sides examined the evolution of bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields and emphasized the desire of the two countries to develop and diversify these relations, to broaden their cooperation in international life and to actively contribute to establishing and consolidating a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

At the end of the talks the two foreign ministers signed an agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Argentina on economic and technical cooperation and exchanged the ratification instruments of the convention on cooperation in scientific-technological research.

Montes Departs 21 July

AU212030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/7/1978--Vice-Admiral Oscar Antonio Montes, minister of foreign relations and worship of the Argentine Republic, who paid an official visit to Romania, left Bucharest in the afternoon of July 21.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, by other officials.

TALKS WITH CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDE

AU211455Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Official talks concluded in Bucharest today between Comrades Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, and Col Louis Sylvain Goma, second vice chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, prime minister and head of the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo. The talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, occasioned a broad exchange of views designed to lead to expanding and diversifying Romanian-Congolese relations in various fields of mutual interest, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and the cause of international peace and cooperation.

After the conclusion of the talks, a number of documents were signed: a protocol on developing economic and technological cooperation and expanding trade exchanges between our country and the People's Republic of the Congo; a protocol on cooperation between the RCP and the Congolese Labor Party for 1978-1979; and an agreement on civil air transportation between the two countries. The sides also adopted a joint communique, which will be published.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OPREA BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC

Departs 21 July

AU212034Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/7/1978--A government delegation led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first deputy prime minister of Romania, left for the People's Republic of China on Friday afternoon.

At the Otopeni Airport, the delegation was seen off by Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy, and by other officials. Present were Li Ting-chuan, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, and members of his embassy.

Meets With State Council Official

AU222017Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 22 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Peking, AGERPRES, 22/7/1978--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, leading a Romanian governmental delegation on a visit in the People's Republic of China, had a talk in Peking on July 22 with Chi Teng-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Discussed was the development of Romanian-Chinese relations.

The same evening, Chi Teng-kuei gave a dinner in honour of Gheorghe Oprea. On the occasion, toasts were proposed to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, to the steady development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

AVERELL HARRIMAN ARRIVES FOR VISIT 21 JULY

AU212033Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/7/1978--Averell Harriman, well-known U.S. public personality, arrived in Bucharest on Friday evening, for a visit in Romania.

The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Addresses Roundtable Discussion

AU221435Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A roundtable discussion on aspects of international politics was organized today at the Academy for Social and Political Sciences by the Association for International Law and Relations. The roundtable was addressed by Averell Harriman, well-known American public figure, who is visiting our country. On this occasion the speakers pointed out the upward course of Romanian-U.S. relations and stressed the particular significance of talks and meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter for the favorable development of Romanian-U.S. relations, to their mutual advantage and in the interest of world peace and cooperation.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ZEALAND ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU222014Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 22 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/7/1978--President Nicolae Causescu received on July 22 Francis Anthony Small, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand in Bucharest.

The New Zealand ambassador's speech referred to the economic, political, scientific and other relations established between Romania and New Zealand, to the interest of New Zealand to consult and collaborate with Romania in problems concerning international political life. New Zealand was particularly appreciative of Romania's supporting the rights of the small and medium-sized countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech or reply shows that although the commercial relations between the two states have witnessed certain development, they do not reflect by far the great possibilities the economies of the two countries offer in this respect. Hence, I consider it necessary--President Nicolae Ceausescu further mentions--that, by joint efforts, we should find new ways and means to expand still more the collaboration between Romania and New Zealand on multiple planes.

His speech also refers to the good cooperation between the delegations of Romania and of New Zealand internationally in disarmament and in enhancing the role of the United Nations in particular.

President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the principles underlying Romania's foreign policy as also its contribution to the efforts made for engineering a lasting climate of security and cooperation on the continent, for the implementation of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament primarily, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the disputed issues, for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the building of a new international economic order.

Romania, the speech shows, declares for the democratization of inter-state relations, for the participation of all states in the settlement of the complex problems of present-day life, for the building of a better and juster world on our planet.

After the ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu conversed, in a cordial atmosphere with Ambassador Francis Anthony Small.

NONALINED PREPARATORY COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS

LD220942Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The session of the preparatory committee of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of nonalined countries opened in the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade at about 1000 hours this morning.

The committee is meeting at the level of ambassadors or officials with the task of preparing the draft agenda and work organization program of the ministerial conference and to consider the question of admission of new members to the nonalined movement.

In accordance with the agreed program, the ministerial conference will open on 25 July and end on 29 July.

The session of the preparatory committee was opened by B.J. Fernando, permanent UN representative of Sri Lanka and chairman of the preparatory committee of the Belgrade conference.

Sri Lanka Envoy Opens Session

LD221300Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The session of the preparatory committee of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of nonalined countries opened in the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade this morning.

The session was opened by the representative of the nonalined movement's coordinating country, B. J. Fernando, Sri Lanka ambassador to the United Nations. In a speech, Ambassador Fernando expressed satisfaction that the ministerial conference would be held in Belgrade, the host town of the first conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries 17 years ago.

Not only is Yugoslavia one of the founders of the movement, the Sri Lanka representative said, but its President Tito has always also been a tireless defender of peace in the world [illegible] principle[illegible] [illegible]ruling [illegible]unt is based.

The Sri Lanka ambassador reportedly devoted most of his speech to the tasks and activities of the nonalined counries' coordination bureau which, in his view, had made a significant contribution to the coordinating of the movement's entire activity. The coordination bureau had always borne in mind that it represented all the 86 member-countries of the movement, which all had different political, economic and social systems. In this connection Ambassador Fernando pointed out the importance of unity and solidarity between nonalined countries and stressed that their unity was based on their adherence to the fundamental principles of nonalinement which had been successfully confirmed at all the past summit conferences and ministerial meetings.

The unity of nonalined countries, the Sri Lanka representative went on, must always be guarded and must not be allowed to be undermined. Ambassador Fernando stressed that there was unity in the approach to the main goals and orientations of the movement, regardless of the fact that there were differences of view on individual problems. He also said he thought that the discussion at the ministerial conference would yield positive results, that it would further strengthen unity between the nonalined and map the road to the forthcoming 1979 summit.

Pointing out the inestimable significance of the Belgrade meeting, Ambassador Fernando said that the preparatory committee had 25 members, who were members of the coordination bureau, but he expressed satisfaction at the fact that meeting of the preparatory committee today was being attended by a large number of observers' delegations. This, in his view, testified to the great responsibility which "we bear for the preparation of the conference."

B.J. Fernando recalled that the coordination bureau had been given the task of monitoring the implementation of the decisions and programs adopted at nonaligned countries' conferences and of preparing conferences and coordinating the movement's other activities. In carrying out this task the committee always bore in mind the need to secure the support and trust of the whole movement.

Ambassador Fernando noted that the bureau had met frequently, always bearing in mind that it represented all the 86 member-countries. The bureau had regularly kept all member-countries informed about its decisions. This common link, in his view, made possible the complete involvement of all member-countries which was of fundamental importance for attaining the maximum efficiency of the movement.

Apart from the Sri Lanka ambassador's introductory speech, the preparatory committee's program for this session is reported to comprise the adoption of the committee's agenda and the report on the coordination bureau's activities in New York. The latter was also represented by the representative of Sri Lanka, coordinator country in the nonalined movement.

The preparatory committee is also scheduled to adopt the draft agenda of the ministerial conference and its program of work. This agenda item includes the proposals for the election of the members of the bureau of the ministerial conference, conference president, seven vice presidents, the chairmen of the two working bodies of the conference--the political committee and the economic committee--and the general rapporteur of the ministerial meeting in Belgrade.

The preparatory committee is also scheduled to consider applications for admission of new members of the movement and applications for admission with the status of observer or guest. At the end of the session a report on the work of the preparatory committee will be adopted, together with recommendations to the ministerial conference.

This work is scheduled for three sessions due to be held today and on 24 July.

Conference Draft Agenda

LD221455Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 22, (TANJUG)--The draft agenda for the non-aligned ministerial conference has been officially distributed to journalists today in the corridors of the preparatory committee meeting for the non-aligned ministerial conference.

According to this document, the draft agenda is as follows:

I. Opening of the conference.
II. Elections of the officials of the conference.
III. Adoption of the agenda.
IV. Report of the co-ordinating bureau meeting at the level of ambassadors and officials in the capacity of the preparatory committee for the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, Belgrade.
V. Organization of work.
VI. Applications for admission of new members and for participation by observers and guests.
VII. Report of the co-ordinating bureau on the activities of non-aligned countries since the fifth summit in Colombo.
VIII. General review and appraisal of activities of non-aligned countries and the implementation of the decisions of the fifth conference of non-aligned countries toward strengthening the role and effectiveness of the non-aligned movement as an independent world factor for the solution of acute international problems.
IX. Review and assessment of the current international political situation following the fifth conference of non-aligned countries, basic directions of the development of international relations of the process of the universal relaxation of international tensions and the strengthening of the role of non-aligned countries in the building up of the new system of international relations with particular emphasis on:

1. (A) Southern Africa (Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa), including other questions related to colonialism, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination.
(B) The question of Western Sahara.
2. The crisis in the Middle East.
3. The question of Palestine.
4. The question of Cyprus.
5. Developments in Europe and in the Mediterranean, proclamation of the Mediterranean as a zone of peace and co-operation.
6. Implementation of the declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.
7. Latin American issues.
8. The question of Korea (peaceful and independent reunification of Korea).
9. Non-interference in the internal affairs of states.
10. Implementation of the declaration contained in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) [as received] and the question of foreign military forces in colonial and nonself-governing territories.
X. Disarmament: review and assessment of the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on disarmament and the implementation of its decisions.
XI. Establishment of the new international economic order.
1. International co-operation in the establishment of the new international economic order:
(A) Review and assessment of the world economic situation, international economic relations and of the position and of the prospects of developing countries.
(B) Promotion of accelerated negotiations on major questions of international economic co-operation and development, and intensification of activities towards the establishment of the new international economic order. (Some members of the bureau expressed reservations on including this item).

(C) Formulation of guidelines for the elaboration of a new international development strategy.

(D) Consideration of the rights and interests of non-aligned and other developing countries in the law of the sea conference, including the rights and interests of the land-locked geographically disadvantaged states.

2. Programme of action for mutual co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

(A) Review of mutual co-operation in various fields, reports of countries co-ordinators for specific areas of co-operation.

3. Strengthening of the role of the Group of 77, including the pivotal position of its non-aligned members, and the greater utilization of the United Nations system in questions relating to international co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries.

XII. Co-operation among non-aligned countries in the field of information: Report of the second meeting of the inter-governmental consultative council for co-operation among non-aligned countries in the field of information held in Havana, Second meeting of the co-ordination committee of the non-aligned countries news agencies pool held in Djakarta, second meeting of the committee for the co-operation amongst broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries held in Belgrade, and the establishment of a non-aligned documentation center.

XIII. The role of the non-aligned movement in the struggle for peace independence, free development, equitable international cooperation, support and assistance to peoples, countries and liberation movements fighting against aggression and foreign occupation.

XIV. Ways and means for the strengthening of unity, solidarity, and cooperation among non-aligned countries on the basis of the principles of non-alignment and improving the functioning and decision-making process in the non-aligned movement.

XV. Further strengthening of the role and efficacy of the organization of the United Nations, co-ordination of actions of non-aligned countries at the thirty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, development of co-operation among non-aligned countries and other developing countries in the organs and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

XVI. Continued activities of non-aligned countries, and their forthcoming meetings: Extraordinary ministerial meeting of the co-ordinating bureau on southern Africa to be held in Maputo and ministerial meeting of the co-ordinating bureau to be held in Colombo on the eve of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries.

XVII. Preparations for the sixth conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries in Havana.

Report on Session

LD221810Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The first session of the preparatory committee of the ministerial conference of nonalined countries was held this morning in a very businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

This morning's meeting of the preparatory committee lasted for about 3 hours.

The committee met in the form of the coordination bureau, with all the member countries of the coordinating bureau being represented. Also represented were the delegations of all the countries which had already arrived in Belgrade. This shows, as the chairman, B.J. Fernando, ambassador of Sri Lanka, stressed in his introductory speech, what great significance was being attached to the ministerial conference.

On behalf of the host country of the conference, Miljan Komatina, the SFRY's permanent representative in the United Nations, thanked the representative of Sri Lanka, the coordinator country in the nonalined movement, for his warm words. He greeted all the delegations present, expressed gratitude for the words of praise about the organizers and the host country and expressed the hope that the ministerial conference would be completely successful and complete the work entrusted to it.

After this, the preparatory committee adopted the agenda for its work and started considering item three, the report of the work of the coordinating bureau between the bureau's meeting at the ministerial level in New Delhi and the last meeting held in New York on 15 and 16 July at the level of permanent representatives of the nonalined countries in the United Nations. This report covers several subjects, including the minutes from the 15th and 16th sessions of the coordinating bureau which discussed and adopted the draft agenda of the ministerial conference in Belgrade and the draft report of the coordination bureau for the June-July period of this year. The earlier part of the coordination bureau's work is covered by the reports submitted at the meetings of the coordination bureau at the level of ministers in New Delhi and Havana. The preparator committee decided to circulate all these documents among the ministers of foreign affairs at the forthcoming conference in Belgrade.

Before going over to the debate on the fourth point on the agenda--the adoption of the draft agenda for the ministerial conference--the chairman, B.J. Fernando, explained all the stages in the working out of the draft agenda and said that Yugoslavia as the host country had submitted the draft, as was customary, as far back as the beginning of this year to the coordination bureau in New York. On the basis of the suggestions and proposals received during the consultations with nonalined countries the new version of the draft was submitted to the session of the coordination bureau at the ministerial level in Havana which then passed it on to the coordination bureau in New York where it was discussed and adopted on 15 and 16 July of this year. Such a draft of the agenda for the forthcoming ministerial conference was discussed and approved at today's session.

As has been learned at this morning's session Malta proposed that "Mediterranean--a zone of peace and cooperation" be incorporated in the draft as a special point of the agenda. After a brief discussion, the chairman proposed that this question be a component part of the fifth point of the agenda of the ministerial conference which deals with the developments in Europe and in the Mediterranean. [Words indistinct] that for the time being Malta has stuck to its demand.

It has also been learned that in connection with putting the question of Western Sahara on the agenda of the ministerial conference, some countries expressed reservations. It was decided that this question be left in the draft agenda along with the explanation that some countries had expressed reservations. In addition, Morocco informed the members of the preparatory committee that at the OAU summit in Khartoum which had just ended, a "commission of wise men" of five Arab states had been formed which should discuss the question of Western Sahara and seek a solution.

He proposed that this information (by Morocco) be incorporated in the report of the preparatory committee which will be submitted to the ministerial conference.

The preparatory committee also adopted today the program of work of the ministerial conference--the time of sessions, work in the plenum and in committees and so forth. It was agreed that the proposed composition of the bureau of the conference--the president, seven vice presidents, a chairman of the political and economic committee and the chief rapporteur of the conference--be submitted to the final session on Monday. The chairman, Sri Lanka's Ambassador Fernando, said that consultations in connection with this election should be held by regional groups which will then submit their proposals on Monday.

The participants of the preparatory committee also discussed some requests for admission to the movement with one status or another. As has been learned, Bolivia's ambassador asked that his country's request for a full membership of the movement should not be discussed due to changes which had only just taken place in Bolivia. It has also been learned that Pakistan's request for attending the gatherings of nonalined countries "in a relevant capacity" was adopted. India's earlier proposal that Pakistan should receive the status of guest was adopted.

The question of Costa Rica's participation was not discussed because that country had not submitted a written request.

The preparatory committee recommended today to ministers that gatherings by nonalined be attended, in addition to the permanent delegation of the United Nations, also by representatives of its specialized agencies--UNCTAD, UNIDO and of the Council for Namibia.

At its final session on Monday morning, the committee will adopt the report on its work.

Sundic Views Conference

LD222152Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] We have devoted our foreign political commentary to the start of the ministerial conference in Belgrade which (?is among) the most important gatherings of the nonalined countries between the meeting of states; that is, the meeting of representatives of states or governments in Colombo [words indistinct] in Havanna. The conference is being held at a time when (?uncertainty is growing) in the world and bloc confrontation is taking on increasingly serious dimensions. From various quarters rumors are now being heard that there is a crisis in the movement of nonalined countries. The following commentary by Milika Sundic deals with the extent to which these assertions are justified and how much it is a case of desires or attempts to debilitate the nonalined movement in its historical mission.

[Sundic] It is not true that there is a crisis in the nonalined movement and that subjects and problems on which there are disagreements between various nonalined countries will dominate the ministerial conference in Belgrade. On the contrary, the opposite is the case. The movement was and remains an important factor of world stability. The prime task of the ministerial conference is to stimulate the movement's activity in solving the problems which confront the world, to strengthen its capability to act and, in keeping with the determined principles of nonalinement, to contribute to the overcoming of differences and conflicts between certain member-countries.

For as long as it has been in existence the nonalined movement has been exposed to various pressures aimed at disuniting it. In this respect nothing important has changed. Moreover, the pressures on the nonalined countries have intensified. However, despite certain penetrations which have caused quite a lot of damage to the movement, the movement has managed to preserve the continuity of its policy. From Belgrade to Colombo the number of countries which accept the principles of the policy of nonalinement has increased steadily, while there is not one example of a country leaving the movement. It is natural that all nonalined countries should not think or act in the same way and that disagreements should have arisen between them sometimes which have dragged them into armed conflict.

One of the basic principles of the nonalined movement is not belonging to the blocs and not getting involved on the side of the blocs. Any departure from this principle is irreconcilable with the policy of nonalinement. The aim of the movement, after all, is to overcome the bloc division and not to perpetuate it. With this aim the nonalined movement has always come out against all forms of violence, regardless of which side it might come from, and against all attempts to water down the movement or direct it toward one side or the other.

As the host and as one of the founders of the nonalined movement, Yugoslavia will do everything it can so that the ministerial conference in Belgrade can successfully carry out its work. It goes without saying that the success of the conference depends on the willingness of each country to involve itself along the basic lines of the policy of nonalinement. The success of the meeting in Havana next year also depends on this.

The maximum involvement in strengthening the action unity of the movement in solving the important international problems is the best way of preserving the political and economic independence of each member-country. Bearing in mind the complexity of the conditions in which the nonalined countries operate and the not-inconsiderable number of problems with which they are faced in their development, it would be lamentable to forget for even a moment the fact that not one of these problems can be solved successfully through confrontation and even less with the aid of the bloc powers. As regards principles, they were outlined as far back as the Belgrade conference in 1961 and have been reaffirmed at every nonalined summit. Any reshaping of the principles on which the movement rests is unacceptable, for this would also mean the revision of the movement and the policy of nonalinement.

There is an abundance of concrete subjects to be discussed at the ministerial conference in Belgrade. Individual interests, however, cannot be an impediment to the involvement of all in the solving of international problems and the defense of world peace. After all, there is no test which the nonalined movement has not passed successfully, nor should we be afraid now that it is not capable of doing so in the future, too.

TANJUG REPORTS ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Message to Gierek

LD211106Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, sent the following telegram to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland:

"On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Poland I, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia, the Presidency of the SFRY, the LCY Presidium and myself with special pleasure send to you, the friendly Polish people, the Council of State and the PZPR Central Committee, most cordial greetings and sincere wishes for new achievements in the building of socialism, for continual progress and the happy future of the friendly Polish people.

"I wish to express on this occasion my satisfaction at the successful development of relations between our countries and parties and to stress my conviction that those relations will further deepen and strengthen in our mutual interests and in the interest of socialism, peace and progress in the world."

Message to As-Sadat

LD221320Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the Egyptian president: On the occasion of Egypt's national holiday, on behalf of the Yugoslav people and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in sending Your Excellency cordial greetings and best wishes for the continual progress of the Egyptian people and for your own personal happiness.

"I am sure that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two countries will continue to strengthen in the spirit of the principles of nonalinement in our mutual interests and as a contribution to stamping out aggression and to the spreading of the policy of nonalinement and peace in the world."

Tito Honored at Dinner

LD212308Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2154 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, was guest this evening at the formal dinner given in his honor on the terrace of the military rest home in Duilovo by the municipal assembly and the sociopolitical organizations of Split.

The formal dinner was attended by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee; Jure Bilic, president of the Croat Assembly; Vjekoslav Vidjak and Branko Tolic, president of the municipal assembly and of the municipal conference of the League of Communists respectively; Ante Soric, president of the assembly of the community of Split municipalities; Mate Andrijasevic, president of the intermunicipal conference of the LC; Adm Branko Mamula, commander of the naval district and other guests.

President Tito's arrival at the Duilovo military rest home was warmly greeted by several thousand citizens and tourists as well as by guests of this rest home who formed a long double row of honor.

Tito Ends Visit in Split

LD221736Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Split--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, left Split today after a 16-day stay and holiday in this town.

At the airport at Kasteli the president of the republic was cordially seen off by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the Croat League of Communist Central Committee; Jure Bilic, president of the Croat Assembly; Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croat Assembly; Vjekoslav Vidjak, president of the Split Municipal Assembly; Branko Tolic, president of the League of Communist municipal conference; Adm Branko Mamula, commander of the Split naval district; Ante Soric, president of the assembly of the Community of Municipalities Mate Andrijasevic, president of the League of Communist intermunicipal conference; and other personalities.

The special aircraft with President Tito on board left Split airport at 1015.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1102 GMT on 22 July adds that "president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito arrived in Belgrade from Split this morning."]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY UN SECRETARY WALDHEIM

Confers With Tito

LD211330Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Split--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary General, and had a long and friendly conversation with him.

Also present at this meeting were Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Miljan Komatina, SFRY permanent representative at the United Nations; Roberto Guyer, a UN secretariat official; and others.

Talks With Djuranovic

LD211148Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2320 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, had a meeting tonight with Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, who is in Yugoslavia on a 2-day working visit. During a long and friendly talk, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the UN secretary general carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on a number of international problems and on efforts to solve them.

In view of the UN secretary general's visit to Africa and the Middle East and in particular Khartoum, where he attended the opening of the OAU summit conference, the talks also dwelt on the problems of the Western Sahara, the Horn of Africa, the Middle East, Cyprus and other international issues.

It was noted with satisfaction that agreement had been reached on the settling of the issue of Namibia's independence in keeping with the UN's long-standing efforts and resolutions, which would play a very important role in finalizing and implementing in substance this agreement. In keeping with its policy of support for the struggle of the peoples of Africa for the final liberation from colonialism and racism, Yugoslavia had always supported the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence and the efforts by the United Nations in this direction.

During a discussion about the OAU summit, they noted with satisfaction the involvement along the lines of the consistent implementation of the principles of the OAU Charter and the OAU's role in settling disputes between individual African states through their own efforts and with no outside interference.

Stress was laid on this occasion on Yugoslavia's support for the OAU and its efforts to implement its principles and achieve its goals, which were in the best interest of all the African states and of the nonalined movement, in which they constituted the biggest group. In this connection stress was also laid on the significance of the forthcoming conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade, in which the secretary general showed particular interest.

During the exchange of views on the ways to settle the Middle East problem, it was noted that negotiations between all the parties concerned, including the PLO, were the only way to find a lasting and just solution. In this connection Yugoslavia reiterated its support for the UN secretary general's initiative to convene the Geneva conference on the Middle East.

Welcoming the UN secretary general's visit to Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed the very good cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United Nations, expressing a high opinion of the UN secretary general's personal efforts and his involvement in initiatives aimed at settling problems of vital significance for the preservation of peace and security in the world and for the development of relations between states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Yugoslavia would consistently continue to extend support to the strengthening of the UN's role and significance in the world and to the UN secretary general's personal efforts in this direction.

Kurt Waldheim stressed that he much appreciated the role of nonalined Yugoslavia and its activity and efforts for peace and international relations based on equality, laying particular stress on President Tito's contribution and his work for the principled settling of the major international problems.

Secretary General Waldheim's visit to Yugoslavia and his talks with senior Yugoslav leaders are a reflection of the close contacts and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United Nations and the UN secretary general. The talks between the president of the Federal Executive Council and the UN secretary general were also attended by Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Miljan Komatina, the SFRY's permanent representative at the United Nations in New York, Nikola Cacinovic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Zivojin Jazic, head of the administration for international organizations in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; as well as by the UN secretary general's aides accompanying him: Roberto Guyer, under secretary for special political affairs, Rudolf Szajduhar, representative for the press; and Ferdinand Mayerhofer, special assistant to the secretary general.

After the talks Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic entertained UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to dinner.

The talks between the UN secretary general and Yugoslav leaders will continue tomorrow morning.

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD211102Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, who arrived in our country on a working visit last night. During an open and cordial conversation, they exchanged views on some of the most important issues of the current international situation.

The federal secretary briefed the UN secretary general on the preparations for the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference due to open in Belgrade next week.

The talks were attended by Roberto Guyer, under secretary for special political affairs; Ferdinand Mayerhofer, special assistant to the secretary general; Rudolf Stajduhar, director, UN press division; and, on the Yugoslav side by: Miljan Komatina, the SFRY's permanent representative in the United Nations; Zivojin Jazic, head of the administration for international organizations in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Ivan Kojic, chef de cabinet of the federal secretary.

Waldheim Makes Statement

AU211942Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic report]

[Excerpt] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim left Belgrade this afternoon. At Belgrade airport Waldheim made a statement and replied to questions put to him by newsmen. Dragan Colovic reports:

Before leaving Belgrade I wish to express my sincere thanks to President Tito and the Yugoslav Government for the kind hospitality accorded to me, Kurt Waldheim said at the beginning of his statement. Today I had extensive talks with President Tito in Split, while yesterday in Belgrade I had talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. This morning I had talks with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

We discussed a broad circle of problems dealing with the general international situation, with particular emphasis on the crisis hotbeds in the world. We broadly discussed the Middle East and the situation in Africa, since I have just arrived from the African summit meeting being held in Khartoum. Naturally, we also discussed East-West relations, detente, the economic and social problems in the world, the north-south dialog and the coming ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade.

I want to stress, Waldheim continued, that these talks were held in a very friendly atmosphere and passed in mutual confidence. I also want to say that I share the view of my Yugoslav interlocutors on many questions pertaining to the international situation and the future of the world.

I am particularly happy that this visit came about only a few days before the beginning of the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade and that I had the opportunity to exchange views before this important meeting begins its work.

At the conclusion of his statement at Belgrade airport, the UN secretary general extended to the Yugoslav peoples warmest and best wishes for their future.

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